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AN
ENGLISH PRIMER;

Compiled under the superintendence of

EDWARD C. LOWE, D.D.,

HEAD MASTER OF S. JOHN'S SCHOOL, HURSTPIERPOINT.

SECOND EDITION.

Revised, Corrected and Enlarged.



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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE speedy call for a Second Edition of the *English Primer* shows that its compilers have supplied by it a want that had been felt by a large number of teachers.

The careful revision and correction which these pages have received, and the additional matter which appears in them will, it is hoped, render this little manual more useful still.

Part I. is published separately, price 3d., under the title of *An English Primer of Religious Instruction*.

THE COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.

New Year's Eve, 1867.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

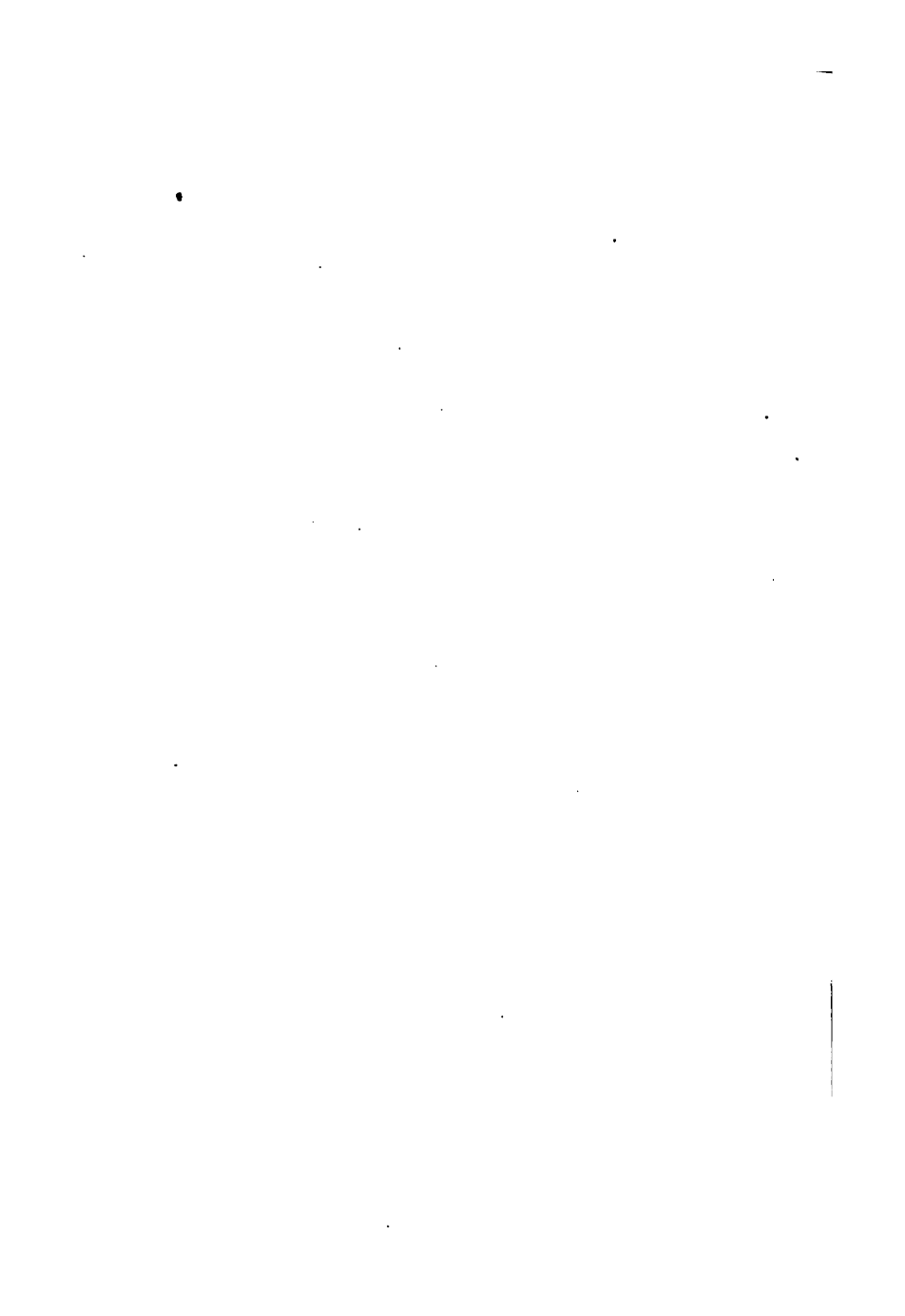
THE following school book hardly requires a preface, as the title page appears to express that it is to be regarded as only one among many other useful books, supplying however more immediately than they, the wants of the particular School, by whose masters it is *compiled*, by which word furthermore it must be understood that so far as matter is concerned, little or no claim is laid to originality. If any such claim can be maintained, it can be only on the ground of form. In Part IV. fairness requires an acknowledgment of the use that has been made of Archbishop Trench's *English Past and Present*, of Dean Alford's *Queen's English*, and of Higginson's *English Grammar*.

No attempt is made at a systematic course of English Grammar, as the use is pre-supposed of the Latin Grammar, as the aptest means for teaching the general principles of all Grammar. The object of this Primer is to secure throughout a large school a certain amount of useful knowledge, under four important heads, being learned by heart and engrained

on the memory by frequent repetition. Masters of Forms will regard the facts of the Primer as merely points from which to open out into more copious instruction by word of mouth. A dry text book well learned by heart, with a teacher at hand to quicken its facts by lively illustration or well-applied explanation, often promotes school purposes better than fuller treatises, whose very merits make the master pause before he ventures to add to them, or lull him into an indolent confidence that his scholars need nothing better; whereas young boys seldom learn more rapidly or more pleasantly than from the oral teaching of an animated master who knows his work and understands his class. It is hoped that the present book thus used will tend to enlarge the young boy's stock of information, while the compendious form in which so much fact is brought within the cover of one small volume ought somewhat to diminish his father's book bills.

THE COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT,

November, 1866.



AN ENGLISH PRIMER.

PART I.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

“Ye are to take care that this Child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in the vulgar tongue, and be further instructed in the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose.” *Public Baptism of Infants.*

1. FAITH.

THE APOSTLES’ CREED.

1. I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and earth;
2. And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord,
3. Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary,
4. Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried,
5. He descended into Hell; the third day He rose again from the dead,
6. He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty;
7. From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.
8. I believe in the Holy Ghost;
9. The Holy Catholic Church; the Communion of Saints;
10. The Forgiveness of sins;
11. The Resurrection of the Body,
12. And the life everlasting. Amen.

S. Mark xvi, 15-16.

And Jesus said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

S. Luke i, 19-20.

I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God; and am sent to speak unto thee, and to show thee these glad tidings. And, behold, thou shalt be dumb, and not able to speak, until the day that these things shall be performed, because thou believest not my words, which shall be fulfilled in their season.

S. John i, 11-13.

He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

S. John iii, 14-17.

And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved.

Acts xvi, 30-33.

Sirs, what must I do to be saved? And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. And they spake unto him the word of the Lord, and to all that were in his house. And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway.

The Nicene Creed in the Communion Service and the Creed of S. Athanasius to be used at Morning Prayer for certain Festivals "ought thoroughly to be received and believed: for they may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture."

2. HOPE.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The Address } Our Father which art in heaven,
or Preface }

a. The Petition. b. The Gift of the Spirit prayed for.
c. The Virtue needed. d. The Deadly Sin prayed against.
e. The seven last sayings on the Cross.

a 1. Hallowed be Thy Name. Wisdom.

d 1. Pride.

e 1. My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?

2. Thy Kingdom come. The Spirit of Understanding.

2. Covetousness.

2. This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise.

3. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.

3. The Spirit of Counsel. Devotion to God's Service.

3. It is finished.

4. Give us this day our daily bread.

4. The Spirit of Ghostly Strength. Temperance. Gluttony.

4. I thirst.

5. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.

5. The Spirit of Knowledge. Gentleness. Anger.

5. Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.

6. And lead us not into temptation;

6. The Spirit of True Godliness. Chastity.

6. Lust or luxury.

6. Father, into Thy Hands I commend My spirit.

7. But deliver us from evil:

7. The Spirit of Holy Fear. Patience.

7. Envy.

7. Woman, behold thy mother.

The Doxology or Thanksgiving.

For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

Amen.

S. Matthew vi, 9.

After this manner, therefore, pray ye: Our Father (p. 3.)

S. Luke xi, 1-2.

And it came to pass, that, as He was praying in a certain place, when He ceased, one of His disciples said unto Him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples. And He said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father (p. 3.)

S. John xvi, 23-24.

Verily, verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in My name, He will give it you. Hitherto have ye asked nothing in My name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.

S. Matthew xviii, 19-20.

Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them.

3. CHARITY, OR LOVE.

Love is the fulfilling of the Law. *Romans xiii, 10.*

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but Me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in

vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

Lord have mercy upon us, and write all these thy laws in our hearts, we beseech thee.

S. Matthew xxii, 36-40.

Master, which is the great commandment in the Law? Jesus said unto him, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

S. John xiv, 15-17.

If ye love Me, keep My commandments. And I will pray the

Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you.

1 *S. John iii*, 23-24.

This is His commandment, that we should believe on the name of His Son Jesus Christ, and love one another, as He gave us commandment. And He that keepeth His commandments dwelleth in Him, and He in Him. And hereby we know that He abideth in us, by the Spirit which He hath given us.

1 *S. John iv*, 20-21.

If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God love his brother also.

NOW ABIDETH THESE THREE, FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY; BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY.—1 *Corinthians xiii*, 13.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

*That is to say, an Instruction to be learned of every person
before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop.*

Q. What is your Name?

A. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this Name?

A. My Godfathers and Godmothers in my Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you.

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name.

First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father that He hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me His grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Q. Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.

A. (p. 1.)

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, Who hath made me and all the world. Secondly, in God the Son, Who hath redeemed me and all mankind. Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, Who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your Godfathers and Godmothers did promise for you that you should keep God's Commandments. Tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, Who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. (p. 4.)

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?

A. I learn two things: my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him, to honour His holy Name and His Word, and to serve Him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me: to love, honour, and succour my father and mother: to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her: to submit myself to all my governours, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: to hurt no body by word nor deed: to be true and just in all my dealing: to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering: to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: not to covet nor desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Q. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve Him, without His special grace; which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer.

A. (p. 3.)

Q. What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, Who is the

giver of all goodness, to send His grace unto me, and to all people, that we may worship Him, serve Him, and obey Him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that He will send us all things that be needful both for our souls and bodies; and that He will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please Him to save and defend us in all dangers ghostly and bodily; and that He will keep us from all sin and wickedness and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust He will do of His mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say, Amen, So be it.

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in His Church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation, that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word *Sacrament*?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

A. Two: the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?

A. Water; wherein the person is baptized *In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin: and Faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their Sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

S. Matthew V. And seeing the multitudes He went up into a mountain: and when He was set, His disciples came unto Him: and He opened His mouth, and taught them, saying,

THE BEATITUDES OR STATES OF BLESSEDNESS.

I. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

II. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

III. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

IV. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

V. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

VI. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

VII. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

VIII. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

THE LAW AND PROPHETS FULFILLED.

Blessed are ye, when *men* shall revile you, and persecute *you*, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for *My* sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Think not that I am come to destroy the Law, or the Prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of

these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach *them*, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. For I say unto you, that except your righteousness shall exceed the *righteousness* of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment: but I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire. Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, thou shalt not commit adultery: but I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not *that* thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not *that* thy whole body should be cast into hell. It hath been said, whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement: but I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: but I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: nor by the earth; for it is His footstool: nei-

ther by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea: Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloke also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy: but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven; for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more *than others*? do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

ALMS, PRAYER, AND FASTING.

VI. Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven,

Therefore when thou doest *thine* alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth: that thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret Himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy

closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask Him. After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as *it is* in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Moreover when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great *is* that darkness?

No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns: yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than

they? Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to day is, and to morrow is cast into the oven, *shall he* not much more *clothe* you, O ye of little faith? Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or Wherewithal shall we be clothed? (for after all these things do the Gentiles seek :) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Take therefore no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day *is* the evil thereof.

PROVERBIAL PRECEPTS OF THE GOSPEL.

VII. Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam *is* in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him? Therefore all things whatsoever ye

would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide *is* the gate, and broad *is* the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait *is* the gate, and narrow *is* the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither *can* a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name, and in Thy name have cast out devils? and in Thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from Me ye that work iniquity.

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock: and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of Mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: and the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

A PSALM FOR THE MORNING.

Psalm cxix, 1-16. Beati immaculati.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in the way: and walk in the law of the Lord.

Blessed are they that keep His testimonies: and seek Him with their whole heart.

For they who do no wickedness: walk in His ways.

Thou hast charged: that we shall diligently keep Thy commandments.

O that my ways were made so direct: that I might keep Thy statutes!

So shall I not be confounded: while I have respect unto all Thy commandments.

I will thank Thee with, an unfeigned heart: when I shall have learned the judgments of Thy righteousness.

I will keep Thy ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse His way: even by ruling himself after Thy word.

With my whole heart have I sought Thee: O let me not go wrong out of Thy commandments.

Thy words have I hid within my heart: that I should not sin against Thee.

Blessed art Thou, O Lord: O teach me Thy statutes.

With my lips have I been telling: of all the judgments of Thy mouth.

I have had as great delight in the way of Thy testimonies: as in all manner of riches.

I will talk of Thy commandments: and have respect unto Thy ways.

My delight shall be in Thy statutes: and I will not forget Thy word.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world without end. Amen.

A PSALM FOR THE EVENING.

Psalm xci. Qui habitat.

Whoso dwelleth under the defence of the Most High: shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

I will say unto the Lord, Thou art my hope, and my stronghold: my God, in Him will I trust.

For He shall deliver thee from the snare of the hunter: and from the noisome pestilence.

He shall defend thee under His wings, and thou shalt be safe under His feathers: His faithfulness and truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

Thou shalt not be afraid for any terror by night: nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

For the pestilence that walketh in darkness: nor for the sickness that destroyeth in the noon-day.

A thousand shall fall beside thee, and ten thousand at thy right hand: but it shall not come nigh thee.

Yea, with thine eyes shalt thou behold: and see the reward of the ungodly.

For thou, Lord, art my hope: thou hast set thine house of defence very high.

There shall no evil happen unto thee: neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.

For He shall give His Angels charge over thee: to keep thee in all thy ways,

They shall bear thee in their hands: that thou hurt not thy foot against a stone.

Thou shalt go upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou tread under thy feet.

Because he hath set his love upon Me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him up, because he hath known My Name.

He shall call upon Me, and I will hear him: yea, I am with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and bring him to honour.

With long life will I satisfy him: and shew him My salvation.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world without end. Amen.

SCHOOL GRACE.

BEFORE MEAT.

V. Oculi omnium in Te sperant, Domine.

R. Et Tu das escam illorum in tempore opportuno.

V. Aperis Tu manum tuam:

R. Et imples omne animal benedictione tuâ.

Oremus.

Benedic nos, Domine, et hæc tua dona, quæ de tuâ largitate sumus sumpturi, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

The eyes of all wait upon Thee, O Lord.

And Thou givest them their meat in due season.

Thou openest Thine hand:

And fillest all things living with plenteousness.

Let us pray.

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which by Thy goodness we are about to receive, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

AFTER MEAT.

V. Benedicamus Domino.

R. Deo gratias.

Oremus.

Retribuere dignare, Domine Deus, omnibus nobis bona facientibus ob nomen sanctum

Let us bless the Lord.

Thanks be to God.

Let us pray.

Vouchsafe, O Lord our God, to grant eternal life to all who do us good for Thy

Tuum vitam æternam, per	Holy Name's sake, through
Jesum Christum Dominum	Jesus Christ our Lord.
nostrum. Amen.	Amen.

A SCHOLAR'S VERY SHORT GRACE.

BEFORE MEAT.

Benedictus benedicat, per	May the Blessed give His
Jesum Christum Dominum	blessing, through Jesus Christ
nostrum. Amen.	our Lord. Amen.

AFTER MEAT.

Benedicto benedicatur, per	Blessing to the Blessed
Jesum Christum Dominum	One, through Jesus Christ
nostrum. Amen.	our Lord. Amen.

A FESTIVAL GRACE.

BEFORE MEAT.

V. Benedicite.	Give thanks.
R. Benedicite.	Give thanks.
V. Oculi omnium in Te sperant, Domine.	The eyes of all wait upon Thee, O Lord.
R. Et Tu das escam illorum in tempore opportuno.	And Thou givest them their meat in due season.
V. Aperis Tu manum tuam.	Thou openest Thine hand;
R. Et implet omne animal benedictione tuâ.	And fillest all things living with plenteousness.
Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto;	Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;
Sicut erat in principio, et dunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.	As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.
Kyrie, eleïson.	Lord, have mercy upon us.

Christe, eleïson.

Kyrie, eleïson.

Oremus.

Benedic nos, Domine, et hæc
tua dona, quæ de tuâ largitate
sumus sumpturi, per Jesum
Christum Dominum nostrum.
Amen.

Christ, have mercy upon us.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Let us pray.

Bless us, O Lord, and these
Thy gifts, which by Thy
goodness we are about to
receive, through Jesus Christ
our Lord. Amen.

AFTER MEAT.

V. Tibi laus, Tibi honor,
Tibi gloria, O Beata et glo-
riosa Trinitas.

R. Sit Nomen Domini bene-
dictum et nunc et in perpetu-
um.

Oremus.

Laudamus Te, benignissime
Pater, pro omnibus [Collegii
Sancti Nicolai, et potissimum
hujus Scholæ Sancti Joannis]
benefactoribus, rogantes Te ut
his tuis donis recte et ad Tuam
gloriam in hoc sæculo utentes,
Te una cum fidelibus in futu-
rum feliciter perfruamur, per
Christum Dominum nostrum.
Amen.

Te Deum Patrem colimus,
Te laudibus prosequimur,

Qui corpus cibo reficis,
Cælesti mentem gratiâ.

Praise to Thee, honour to
Thee, glory to Thee, O Bles-
sed and glorious Trinity.

Blessed be the name of the
Lord from this time forth for
evermore.

Let us pray.

We praise Thee, O mer-
ciful Father, for all the bene-
factors of [S. Nicolas College,
and especially for those of S.
John's School,] beseeching
Thee, that we in this life
using aright and to Thy glory
these Thy gifts, may enjoy
Thee in gladness for ever to-
gether with all the faithful,
through Christ our Lord.
Amen.

[Father,

We worship Thee O God the
With praises we pursue Thee,

[meat,

Who refreshest the body with
The soul with heavenly grace.

Te adoramus, O Jesu, .	Thee we adore, O Jesu,
Te, Fili unigenite,	Thee, the only begotten Son,
Te qui non dedignatus es	Thee, Who didst not disdain
Subire Claustra Virginis.	To enter the Virgin's Womb.

Actus in Crucem factus es	[become Driven to the Cross Thou didst
Irato Deo Victima.	A Victim to the wrath of God.

Per Te, Salvator unice,	[Saviour, Through Thee, our only
Vitæ spes nobis rediit.	The hope of life returned to us.

Tibi, Æterne Spiritus,	Thee, O Eternal Spirit,
Cujus afflatu peperit	By whose o'ershadowing Mary
	[God,

Infantem Deum Maria,	Brought forth her child and
Æternum benedicimus.	To all eternity we bless.

Triune Deus, hominum	O Triune God, of men's
Salutis Auctor optime,	Salvation Author best;
Immensum hoc mysterium	This boundless mystery
Ovante linguâ canimus.	With joyful tongue we sing.

THE FOUR EVANGELISTS,

(Messengers of good news) and their Symbols or Signs.

S. MATTHEW, a winged Man.	S. LUKE, a winged Ox.
S. MARK, a winged Lion.	S. JOHN, an Eagle.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES, i.e.,

The Men sent forth by Christ Himself to found His Church,
with their Signs.

S. PETER, the keys.
 S. ANDREW, the cross X called after him.
 S. JAMES, a pilgrim's staff, wallet, and cockle-shell.
 S. JOHN, an eagle, or a chalice with a serpent round it, or a dragon flying out of it.

- S. PHILIP, a staff surmounted with a cross; or three barley loaves.
 S. BARTHOLOMEW, a knife in the left hand.
 S. MATTHEW, an Angel or man with wings, or a lance.
 S. THOMAS, a carpenter's square.
 S. JAMES THE LESS, a fuller's pole.
 S. JUDE, a club.
 S. SIMON, a saw.
 S. MATTHIAS, a battle-axe.*

With whom are reckoned

- S. PAUL, a sword.
 S. BARNABAS, a book, or a bishop holding stones.

THE NINE ORDERS OF THE ANGELS.

Seraphim, *Isaiah vi*, 2. Cherubim, *Genesis iii*, 24. Thrones, *Colossians i*, 16. Principalities, Powers, Virtues or Might, Dominions, *Ephesians i*, 21. Archangels, *S. Jude*, 9. Angels, *S. Matthew xviii*, 10.

NAMES OF ARCHANGELS AND THEIR SYMBOLS.

Two Archangels are named in the Canon of Scripture and two in the Apocrypha.

- S. MICHAEL, (*Daniel x*, 21,) a sword and scales.
 S. GABRIEL, (*S. Luke i*, 26,) a lily.
 S. RAPHAEL, (*Tobit xii*, 15,) a pilgrim's staff and fish.
 S. URIEL, (*ii. Esdras iv*, 36,) a scroll or a book.

In *Tobit xii*, 15, it is said that there are seven Archangels. The names of the other three received from the Jews are:

- CHAMUEL, a cup and staff.
 JOPHIEL, a flaming sword.

* Judas Iscariot, into whose place S. Matthias was divinely appointed, (*Acts i*, 24-26) is represented with red hair, a bag in his hand and of course no Nimbus, (see page 27) around his head.

ZADKIEL, a sacrificial knife, this sign being adopted for him, as the Jews have said, that it was Zadkiel who took the knife from Abraham, (*Genesis xxii*, 2,) when he was about to slay Isaac.

PRINCIPAL CHURCH SEASONS.

S. Andrew's Day, Patron of Scotland, November 30. The Sunday nearest to S. Andrew's day, before or after, is Advent Sunday.

Advent, four Sundays before Christmas.

Christmas Day, * the Birthday of Christ, December 25.

The Circumcision, New-year's-day, January 1.

The Epiphany, or Twelfth Night, January 6.

The Purification, February 2.

Septuagesima, about the seventieth day before Easter.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday.

Lent, forty days next before Easter.

Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent.

S. David's day, Patron of Wales, March 1.

S. Patrick's day, Patron of Ireland, March 17.

Mid-lent Sunday, fourth Sunday in Lent.

Lady Day, * or the Annunciation, March 25.

Maundy Thursday, Thursday before Easter, Institution of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Good Friday, Friday before Easter, Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

Easter Day, the Resurrection of Christ.

Low Sunday, the octave of Easter, when the height of the Festival is over.

S. George's day, Patron of England, April 23.

Rogation Sunday, fifth Sunday after Easter.

Rogation days, three days before the Festival of the Ascension.

Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, forty days after Easter; Ascension of Christ into Heaven.

Whitsunday, or Pentecost, fifty days after Easter; descent of the Holy Ghost.

Trinity Sunday, the Sunday after Pentecost.

S. John ante Portam Latinam, May 6, S. John in the caldron of oil before the Latin Gate at Rome.

S. Alban, British Proto-martyr, June 17.

S. John Baptist * born, Midsummer day, June 24.

Lammas day, August 1, S. Nicolas College founded, 1848.

Name of Jesus, August 7, dedication festival of S. Saviour's, Ardingly.

Michaelmas day, * September 29, Feast of S. Michael and All Angels.

S. Nicolas day, December 6, Bishop of Myra, A.D. 325.

The Ember days are Fast days before the Bishops hold their Ordinations; and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; the Feast of Pentecost; September 14, Holy Cross day; and December 13, S. Lucy.

Vigils are fast days preceding certain Festivals, of which a list is given in the Common Prayer Book.

Eves are the evenings of the days preceding Festivals, whether observed as Vigils or not.

Canonical Hours, a division of the day into seven parts for acts of worship. David says, Seven times a day do I praise Thee. (Psalm cxix, 164.) In the early Church these hours were dawn; the first hour (six a.m.) or *prime*; the third hour or *terce*; the sixth hour or *sext*; the ninth hour or *nones*; evening or *vespers*; cock-crowing or *compline*, at bed-time. The third, sixth, and ninth hours were also called Apostolical hours, as though the Apostles had ordered their daily observance in remembrance of Christ's sufferings at those hours on Good Friday.

* These are generally reckoned in England as Quarter-days. In Scotland they reckon by Candlemas, February 2nd; Whitsuntide, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; Martinmas, November 11th.

THE ORDERS OF THE CLERGY.

"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the holy scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these three Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church;"

BISHOPS, (*the Rulers of the Church in succession from the Apostles*).

PRIESTS, (*Ministers of the Word and Sacraments*).

DEACONS, (*Assistants of the Priest in reading, and at the Sacraments*).

Common Prayer Book, Preface to the Ordinal. (see page 36).

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A CHURCH.

Nave, the body of the Church, where the laity or people worship, so called from *navis* a ship, as a sign of the ark of Christ's Church.

Chancel, the space towards the East end of the church, elevated on steps and separated from the Nave by rails, *cancelli*, or a screen, wherein the mysteries of the Holy Communion are celebrated at the Altar, whither the laity enter to receive the Sacrament, and where the choir are placed.

Aisles, *aisles*, wings, are the side spaces between the pillars and the outside walls, running alongside the Nave, and sometimes the Chancel.

Transepts are the spaces extending north and south at right angles to Nave and Chancel, and giving the church the shape of the cross.

RELIGIOUS EMBLEMS, SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS,
&c.

A. D. or **A. S.**, Anno Domini, or Anno Salutis, in the year of our Lord, or in the year of Salvation.

A. C. or **B. C.**, ante Christum, or before Christ.

I. N. R. I., Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews.

I. H. S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, *Jesus*, Saviour of Mankind.  or , stand for *Jesus*, being the old English forms of the first three Greek letters in the Holy Name.

A. O., *Alpha, Omega*, *A, O*, the first and last letters of the Greek Alphabet, and so applied to our Saviour as the First and the Last.

 A triangle is used as a sign of the doctrine of the Trinity: it is often seen in the form of two triangles intersecting one another.

 is the sign which Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, used for the standard of the Roman Empire, after he had been converted by seeing a vision of the Cross in the sky, with the words *In hoc signo vinces* (in this sign thou shalt conquer). It was called the *Läbärum*.

A three flowered Lily, called a *fleur de lys* or *luce*, or *A Crown*, the sign of the Blessed Virgin Mary; *A Pot of Ointment*, the sign of S. Mary Magdalene; *A Wheel*, the sign of S. Catherine; *A Lion*, the sign of S. Jerome; *Three children in a tub*, or *Three golden balls*, the sign of S. Nicolas; *A Palm branch* is the sign of a martyr.

A Pelican in her Piety, i.e., a Pelican tearing her breast to feed her young ones, is a sign of our Blessed Lord giving His Body and Blood to be our spiritual food and sustenance in the Sacrament.

Nimbus, a circle in pictures and sculpture round the head of Saints, signifying the light in which they dwell, who like Moses converse with God. When our Saviour is represented, His *Nimbus* has a Cross within it.

ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS AND TITLES.

Diocese, the district ruled by a Bishop.

Province, several Dioceses united under an Archbishop or Metropolitan.

Patriarchate, several Provinces united under a Patriarch or Pope.

See, the place where a Bishop dwells. As we speak of a nobleman's *Seat*, we speak of a Bishop's *See*.

Cathedral, the church where the Bishop's chair, *cathedra*, or throne* is.

Dean, the chief minister of a cathedral.

Canons, and Prebendaries, cathedral clergy forming a College under the Dean, called a Chapter.

Parish, the district under the Rector, Vicar, Perpetual Curate, or other Incumbent.

Curate, any clergyman, except a Bishop, entrusted with the *cura* or care of souls.

Tithes, the tenth part of the produce of land assigned by law for the maintenance of the Clergy. Tithes of corn are called great Tithes; other tithes are called small Tithes. The owner of great tithes is a Rector; the owner of small tithes is a Vicar. This payment charged by law upon landed property has nothing to do with the claim upon every Christian's conscience to give the tenth of his income to the direct glory of God.

Eucharist, the name given to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, meaning thanksgiving.

Octave, a festival that lasts to the eighth day, as Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost.

Communion, or threatening; a penitential service used on Ash Wednesday.

Oecumenical Council, an assembly of Bishops and others chosen from all churches in all parts of the inhabited earth.

Martyr, one who witnesses to the death for the Truth and Love of Christ, either in deed or in will.

Confessor, one who suffers loss of anything or all but life for Christ.

* As a Bishop's chair of office is called a throne, so his house is called a palace.

Doctors, those who by holy learning enlighten and instruct the Church.

Heresy, a self-chosen opinion of private men different from that of the Catholic Church.

Schism, a separation from the Communion of the Catholic Church.

Rubrics, the rules in the Common Prayer Book for the performance of Public Worship by Priest and people, so called because they ought properly to be printed in red letters.

Liturgy, a form of Divine Worship, strictly applied to the Holy Communion only.

Litany, a series of short supplications and responses.

Introit, a psalm or hymn sung as the Priest goes to the Altar, or enters the Chancel to celebrate Holy Communion.

Canon, 1. A rule or law of the Church; 2. A member of a Cathedral Church, observing its rules; 3. The books of Holy Scripture which have been approved by the Church as the Rule of Faith.

THE THREE THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Faith | 2. Hope | 3. Charity. |
|----------|---------|-------------|

THE FOUR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Prudence. | 3. Temperance. |
| 2. Justice. | 4. Fortitude |

THE SEVEN CORPORAL WORKS OF MERCY.	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL WORKS OF MERCY.
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- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. To feed the hungry | 1. To instruct the ignorant |
| 2. To give drink to the thirsty | 2. To correct offenders |
| 3. To clothe the naked | 3. To counsel the doubtful |
| 4. To harbour the stranger | 4. To comfort the afflicted |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. To visit the sick | 5. To bear patiently with the |
| 6. To minister to the prisoner | troublesome |
| and captive | 6. To forgive injuries |
| 7. To bury the dead | 7. To pray for others. |

Or they may be thus expressed in rhyme for easier remembrance:—

I. CORPORAL WORKS.

Visit: give drink: give meat: redeem the slave:
Clothe: harbour strangers: lay the dead in grave.

II. SPIRITUAL WORKS.

Counsel: rebuke: instruct in wisdom's way:
Console: forgive: endure unmov'd: and pray.

THE FOUR NOTES, OR MARKS OF THE CHURCH.

1. One 2. Holy 3. Catholic 4. Apostolic.

THE THREE PARTS OF REPENTANCE.

1. Contrition. 2. Confession.
3. Satisfaction or Purpose of Amendment of life.

(1.) "Bewail your own sinfulness, and (2.) Confess yourselves to Almighty God with (3.) full purpose of amendment of life." *Common Prayer Book, Communion Office.*

"Let us return unto our Lord God, with all contrition and meekness of heart; (1.) bewailing and lamenting our sinful life, (2.) acknowledging and confessing our offences, and (3.) seeking to bring forth worthy fruits of penance." *Common Prayer Book, Communion Service.*

THE TWO PRECEPTS OF CHARITY; OR, THE LAWS OF NATURE.

1. To love God above all things.
2. To love all men as ourselves for God's sake, and to do to others as we would they should do unto us.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH.

"IT SEEMED GOOD TO THE HOLY GHOST AND TO US."—*Council of Jerusalem.* Acts xv., 28.

PLACE	DATE	BY WHOM CALLED	HERESY AND HERETIC CONDEMNED	CHAMPION OF THE FAITH
1. Nicea* . .	325	Constantine . .	Arius denied that Jesus Christ was of the same substance as the Father	S. Athanasius.
2. Constantinople	381	Theodosius . .	Macedonius denied the Holy Ghost to be God	S. Cyril of Jerusalem, and S. Gregory of Nyssa.
3. Ephesus . .	431	Theodosius the Younger . .	Nestorius denied that God the Son and the Man Christ Jesus were one Person	S. Cyril of Alexandria.
4. Chalcedon .	451	Marcian . . .	Eutyches denied that Jesus Christ was really God and really Man in one Person	S. Leo.
5. Constantinople	553	Justinian . .	Nestorianism again condemned, and preceding Councils confirmed	
6. Constantinople	681	Constantine Pogonatus. . .	The Monothelites, who taught that there was only a Divine will in Jesus Christ, and not a human will.	

* From this Council the Nicene Creed takes its name, having been in most part compiled there.

PRECEPTS OF THE CHURCH.

"They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers."—*Acts ii, 42.*

1. To observe the appointed Festivals: *for a list see Common Prayer Book.*
2. To keep the Fasting days with devotion and abstinence: *see Common Prayer Book.*
3. To frequent public worship at times appointed, unless hindered by a just and unfeigned cause. *Preface to Common Prayer Book.*
4. To receive the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ with frequent devotion, three times a year at least, of which Easter must be one. *Common Prayer Book.*
5. In scruple and doubtfulness before Communion to open our grief to a discreet and learned minister of God's word that we may receive the benefit of absolution. *Common Prayer Book.*

THE FOUR DOCTORS OF THE WEST, WITH
THEIR SIGNS.

1. S. AMBROSE, A.D. 340-397, holding a scourge; or with a bee-hive.
2. S. JEROME, A.D. 345-420, with a cardinal's hat; or a lion, a crucifix, an hour glass, an ink-bottle, or a garment woven with thorns.
3. S. AUGUSTINE* OF HIPPO, A.D. 354-430, with a heart in his hand, either burning or pierced with arrows, an eagle, or a child with spoon.
4. S. GREGORY, A.D. 550-604, with tall cross and book; or a triple cross and tiara; or a dove at his ear; or chained to a rock.

* S. Augustine of Canterbury was the Missionary sent by S. Gregory to convert the Saxons in England, A.D. 597.

THE FOUR DOCTORS OF THE EAST.

1. S. ATHANASIUS, A.D. 296-373, standing between two columns with open book in hand.
 2. S. BASIL, A.D. 329-379, a dove perched on his arm; or a hand reaching him a pen.
 3. S. GREGORY OF NAZIANZUM, A.D. 329-390, reading, or with Wisdom and Charity before him.
 4. S. CHRYSOSTOM, A.D. 347-407, dressed in a chasuble with a chalice and the Gospels; or a beehive, or an angel. Among the Greeks he wears a chasuble and pallium, and appears as a young man with beard just sprouting on his chin.
-

BOOKS CONTAINED IN THE HOLY BIBLE.

I.—OLD TESTAMENT.

A.—PENTATEUCH OR FIVE BOOKS OF THE LAW.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Genesis | 3. Leviticus |
| 2. Exodus | 4. Numbers |
| 5. Deuteronomy. | |

B.—BOOKS OF HISTORY.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Joshua | 5. II. Samuel | 9. II. Chronicles |
| 2. Judges | 6. I. Kings | 10. Ezra |
| 3. Ruth | 7. II. Kings | 11. Nehemiah |
| 4. I. Samuel | 8. I. Chronicles | 12. Esther |

C.—THE HOLY WRITINGS OR HAGIOGRAPHIA.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Job | 3. Proverbs | 5. Song of Solomon |
| 2. Psalms | 4. Ecclesiastes | 6. Lamentations |

D.—THE PROPHETS.

a. The four greater Prophets.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Isaiah | 3. Ezekiel. |
| 2. Jeremiah | 4. Daniel |

b. The twelve lesser Prophets.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Hosea | 4. Obadiah | 7. Nahum | 10. Haggai |
| 2. Joel | 5. Jonah | 8. Habakkuk | 11. Zechariah |
| 3. Amos | 6. Micah | 9. Zephaniah | 12. Malachi. |

II.—NEW TESTAMENT.**A.—THE FOUR GOSPELS.**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. S. Matthew's | 3. S. Luke's |
| 2. S. Mark's | 4. S. John's |

B.—THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.**C.—THE EPISTLES.***a. S. Paul's Epistles to*

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Romans | 6. Philippians | 10. I. Timothy |
| 2. I. Corinthians | 7. Colossians | 11. II. Timothy |
| 3. II. Corinthians | 8. I. Thessalonians | 12. Titus |
| 4. Galatians | 9. II. Thessalonians | 13. Philemon |
| 5. Ephesians | | 14. Hebrews. |

b.

- I. S. Peter
II. S. Peter

c.

- I. S. John
II. S. John
III. S. John

d.

- S. Jude

D.—THE REVELATION OF S. JOHN THE DIVINE, OR THE APOCALYPSE.**III.—APOCRYPHA,**

Sacred Writings not in the Canon of Scripture, but read in Churches, or given for example of life.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I. Esdras | 8. Baruch |
| 2. II. Esdras | 9. Song of the three children |
| 3. Tobit | 10. Story of Susanna |
| 4. Judith | 11. Story of Bel and the Dragon |
| 5. The rest of Esther | 12. The Prayer of Manasses |
| 6. Wisdom | 13. I. Maccabees |
| 7. Ecclesiasticus | 14. II. Maccabees. |

PRINCIPAL VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

1. The Hebrew Text including the Chaldee, in one or other of which all the Canonical books of the Old Testament, and none other, are to be found.

2. The Greek Text of the New Testament.

3. The Septuagint, a Greek Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures by seventy Jews at Alexandria about the middle of the third century B.C. This version contains also in Greek the books of the Apocrypha, none of which are in the Hebrew or the Chaldee.

4. The Vulgate, a Latin Translation by S. Jerome, A.D. 404, of the entire Scriptures, so called as having been the commonly (vulgo) received text of the Western Church previous to the Reformation.

5. The English Bible, as now authorized, was translated from the Hebrew and Greek texts of the Old and New Testaments respectively, in 1611.

The first Bible in English was translated by Wycliffe from the Vulgate between 1360 and 1390.

The Psalter in the Common Prayer Book is from the "Great English Bible," a version set forth in the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and sometimes called Cranmer's Bible.

There are more than 170 direct quotations from the Old Testament in the New, and if to these be added indirect allusions, the amount would probably exceed 700. All the books are distinctly quoted except Joshua, Judges, Chronicles, Canticles or Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Obadiah, Zephaniah and Nahum, but expressions occur apparently taken from several of these books. The Apocrypha is not once quoted directly in the New Testament.

THE COMMON PRAYER BOOK.

The Book popularly called the Common Prayer Book, consists of several books bound in one volume.

1. The Book of Common Prayer, strictly so called, or Order of Daily Prayer with the Psalter, compiled from an older form in Latin, called the Breviary.

2. The Order of Holy Communion with the Collects, Epistles and Gospels, compiled from the Primitive Liturgies.

3. The book of Rites, or the Ritual, comprising the offices for Holy Baptism, Confirmation, &c.

4. The Ordinal, or form of ordaining and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

The first Service book for Divine Worship, in English instead of Latin, was put forth in 1549. It was altered in 1552, amended under Elizabeth in 1559, further revised in 1604, and finally issued, as now received, in 1662.

THE FEASTS OF THE JEWS.

The Passover	} appointed by God through Moses.
The Feast of Weeks . .	
The Feast of Tabernacles	
The Feast of Purim.	
The Feast of the Dedication.	
The Sabbatical year, every seventh year, as if seven years made up a week of years.	
The year of Jubilee, every fiftieth year, when debts were forgiven, slaves released, etc.	

JEWISH FAST.

The Day of Atonement.

ORDERS OF JEWISH MINISTRY.

1. The High Priest, chosen as ruler or chief from among the
2. Priests, the descendants of Aaron.
3. Levites, all descendants of Levi, except the family of Aaron.

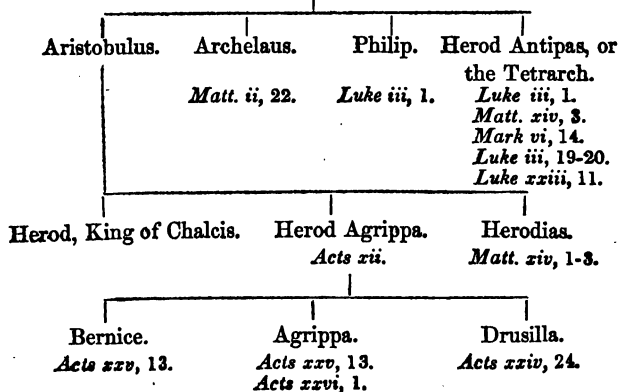
Chief Priests were the heads or presidents of twenty-four classes or courses into which the Priests were divided, and which took turns to celebrate the worship of the Temple.

Nethinim were bondmen not of the tribe of Levi, but set apart by David to do the rough work of the Temple under the Levites.

FAMILY OF THE HERODS.

HEROD misnamed the Great.

Matt. ii, 1; Luke i, 5.



WORDS CONNECTED WITH THE JEWISH
RELIGION.

Shechinah, the visible sign of God's Presence in the Tabernacle and in Solomon's Temple.

Urim and Thummim, a mysterious oracle on the high priest's breastplate, by which the Will of God was revealed.

Type, any religious rite or historical event among the Jews that shadowed forth the coming Truth of the Christian Religion; see page 40.

Phylacteries, strips of parchment with texts of Scripture upon them, worn by the Jews on their wrists and foreheads.

Pharisees, a religious body among the Jews, at first praiseworthy for their efforts to recover obedience to the Law of Moses, but condemned by our Lord as hypocrites for their observance in His time of outward rites only, and their neglect of conscientious duty.

Sadducees, an unbelieving sect of the Jews, who denied the Resurrection, Angels, Spirits, and all such things. They took their name from one Sadoc.

Herodians, a party among the Jews, of our Lord's time, who took their name from Herod, the stranger, whom the Romans made king of the Jews; and who preferred the favour of this usurper to remaining loyal to the patriotic traditions of their country.

Nazarites, such Jews as took upon themselves vows of special religion, for a time or for life, during which they would neither trim their hair nor shave, nor drink anything made of the vine.

Scribes, an important body of teachers among the Jews, who made copies of the Law, studied the Hebrew in which it was written, interpreted its meaning, and added to it precepts of their own.

Lawyers were probably the same as the Scribes, the Greek word meaning only one learned in the Law.

Publicans, in the New Testament are the men who collected the taxes imposed upon the conquered Jews by their masters the Romans.

The Elders were originally representatives of the tribes of the Jews. In our Lord's time they were still a body of magistrates of great influence in Jerusalem; they were distinct from the Elders of the Synagogue.

The Sanhedrim was the supreme court of the Jews, consisting of about seventy members under the High Priest.

Synagogues were places where the Jews met for instruction in the law, and for praise and prayer on week days and the Sabbath. The service was not performed by priests, nor was sacrifice offered there. This could be done only in the Temple at Jerusalem. The Synagogue was presided over by a Ruler and a College or Vestry of Elders.*

Captains of the Temple were not military officers, but superintendents of the guard of Priests and Levites that kept watch in the Temple. They are probably "the priests that kept the door."

Libertines, a congregation of Jews who formed a Synagogue of their own. They were probably Jews, who had been taken prisoners by the Romans, made slaves, and *liberated*.

Shew-bread, twelve loaves set every Sabbath day on a golden table that stood in the Holy Place on the north side of the altar of Incense.

Mystical Interpretation, the spiritual meaning underlying the plain narrative of Holy Scripture, as when Joseph is read as a type of Christ (p. 40), or the Psalms made to express Christ's thoughts.

* These Elders probably gave the idea of elders or priests in the Christian Church. Compare Acts xiv, 23, and Titus i, 5.

TYPES AND ANTI-TYPES.

"Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning." *Romans xv, 4.*

Type is a Greek word meaning an impression made by striking; then a form or figure, and so a pattern, emblem, representation; see page 38.

Adam	Christ (1 Cor. xv, 22, 45).
Eve taken from Adam's side while he slept.	The Church, Christ's spouse, beginning when he slept the sleep of death upon the Cross, and the Sacraments flowed from his pierced Side.
Eden.	Both Heaven and the Church.
The Tree of Life.	Christ in Heaven (Rev. xxii, 2) The Holy Communion in the Church on Earth.
Abel, offering an acceptable sacrifice, and slain by Cain who was afterwards an outcast.	Christ slain by his brethren the Jews, the nation which has been outcast ever since. (Heb. xii, 24).
Noah.	Christ. (S. Matt. xxiv, 37).
The Ark, the only place of safety during the Flood, for the sake of one religious man; it had (1.) <i>one</i> door,	The Church safe in the midst of the evil world, for Christ's sake.
(2.) <i>one</i> window,	Christ, as the door, (S. John, x, 7) admits to the Church.
(3.) different chambers,	Christ, the true light. Many branches, but <i>one</i> Church.
(4.) contained the parents of all nations,	Rev. v, 9.
(5.) clean and unclean animals.	Jew and Gentile (Acts x, 14, 15).

The Flood.	Baptism, the new birth of water, and of the spirit. (1 Pet. iii, 21).
Melchizedek, (1.) king and priest for ever.	Christ (Heb. vi, 20.)
(2.) without pedigree.	Christ's eternal generation. Isaiah liii, 8.
Hagar and Ishmael, Sarah and Isaac.	The Jewish Covenant, The Christian Covenant (Gal. iv, 24.)
Sodom.	The World.
Abraham pleads for Sodom,	Christ for the World (S. John xvii, 15; 1 S. John ii, 1).
offers Isaac, who yields willingly, and bears the wood for the burnt-offering.* (Gen. xxii.)	Christ of his own will suffered death for us, having borne his Cross up the hill of Calvary.
Jacob left his home, and became a servant to win his two wives.	Christ left the throne of God (John xvi, 28) took the form of a servant (Phil. ii, 7) and purchased by his Blood his Bride, the Church, formed of Jews and Gentiles, (Eph. v, 25-7).
Jacob's ladder seen at Bethel, i.e. the house of God.	The two Natures of Christ, which bring heaven and earth together, and by which alone we can ascend from the Church on earth to the Church in heaven.
Joseph, the beloved of his father, sold by his brethren to the heathen;	Christ betrayed by Judas, and given up by the Jews to the Romans;

* Gen. xxii. is appointed as the morning lesson on Good Friday.

imprisoned with two male- factors of whom one was pardoned, the other punished; made ruler; feeds his brethren.	crucified between two thieves, of whom one was penitent; exalted to heaven; feeds his Church with Bread of Life.
Moses (Acts vii, 35) escaped the slaughter of the children by Pharaoh; the teacher of the Israel- ites; stretched out his arms all day that the Israelites might have victory.	Christ saved from Herod's massacre; Christ the teacher of his Church; Christ spread out his arms on the Cross, that we might have victory.
The Paschal Lamb.	Christ our Passover. (1 Cor. v. 7, 3.)
The Passage through the Red Sea.	Baptism (1 Pet. iii. 20-21).
Manna.	Holy Communion (S. John vi, 3).
The smitten rock.	Christ's Wounded Side.
The forty years of wandering.	Christians pressing on towards Heaven.
The Scape-goat.	Christ bearing the sins of the world.
The brazen serpent.	Christ lifted up on the Cross. (S. John iii, 14).
The promised land.	Heaven.
The passage of the Jordan.	The passage through death to the promised inheritance.
The seven nations of Canaan, conquered under Joshua.*	Seven deadly sins, such as can only be overcome under the

* Called Jesus in New Testament; Acts vii, 45; Heb. iv, 8.

	leadership, of Jesus our Joshua.
Gideon's lamps within earthen pitchers.	The divine nature of Christ hidden by the flesh, until the mortal body was broken on the Cross, and the light of the Godhead shone forth. (S. Mark xv, 39.)
David first humiliated and then exalted ;	Christ on earth, then in heaven ;
overcomes three enemies,	overcomes three temptations,
Saul = world.	the lust of the eye.
Absalom = flesh.	the lust of the flesh.
Goliath = devil.	and the pride of life.
Solomon	Christ in glory
builds the temple of hewn stones,	builds a Church of living stones,
marries the king's daughter. (Psalm xlv, 14).	Christ married to His Spouse, the Church, (Rev. xix, 7.)
Elijah,	S. John Baptist
A dweller in the wilderness, wore hairy garments and leathern girdle, rebuked Ahab and his wicked wife Jezebel, and was the fore-runner of the Prophets.	dwelt in the desert, wore garments of camel's hair, rebuked Herod for taking his wicked wife Herodias, and was the fore-runner of the Apostles.
Elijah appoints Elisha to be his successor ;	Christ appoints his apostles ;
is taken up into heaven in the sight of Elisha, on whom his mantle falls,	ascends into heaven in the sight of the Apostles, to whom he had given his

with a double portion of
his spirit.

The cake, in the strength of
which he went forty days
to Horeb the mount of
God.

Elisha's miracles,

Filling the widow's vessels
with oil;
The servant with the staff;
Elisha stretching himself on
the child, and restoring it
to life.

Cleansing of Naaman;
Elisha's dead bones restored
a man to life.

Jonah

power, and from thence
he sends down the Holy
Spirit.

The Holy Communion.

Christ's works, and those which
he continues by his minis-
ters,

Giving the Holy Spirit
now to His Church.

Moses and the Law;
Christ taking Adam's nature
and destroying death.

Baptism of the Gentiles.
Christ's death brings life
to all men.

Christ's burial and resurrec-
tion. (Matt. xii, 39, 40.)

THE MARYS OF THE GOSPEL.

1. S. MARY THE VIRGIN.
2. S. MARY MAGDALENE.
3. MARY, Sister of Lazarus.
4. MARY, wife of Cleophas,* or Clopas. *S. John xix, 25.*

[2 and 3 being often considered to be the same, and as such regarded
in Edward VI's first and second book.]

* This is not the same Cleophas as is mentioned in S. Luke xxiv, 18.

THE JOHNS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. S. JOHN BAPTIST.
 2. S. JOHN EVANGELIST, Apostle and Martyr.
 3. JOHN, surnamed Mark (the Evangelist).
 4. JOHN, of the kindred of the high priest.
-

THE JAMES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. S. JAMES, brother of S. John the Evangelist, Son of Zebedee.
2. S. JAMES, son of Alphæus or Clopas.
3. S. JAMES THE LESS (*S. Mark xv, 46*) "Brother" i.e. cousin
"of the Lord;" first Bishop of Jerusalem, and author of
the Epistle.

[2 and 3 being probably the same person.]

SHORT PRAYERS FOR UNCONFIRMED
CHILDREN.

At rising, say

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy
Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world
without end. Amen.

When ready to kneel down, say

Our Father, [p. 3.]

I believe, [p. 1.]

Glory to Thee, O Lord God, Holy Father, Who hast kept
me in safety while I slept. Have mercy upon me and forgive
me all my sins, for Jesus Christ's sake; save me by Thy power
in all dangers ghostly and bodily; keep me by Thy grace from
all sin and wickedness; give me good thoughts, good words,
and good desires, help me to live like the godly men of old;

following the example of Jesus Christ our Saviour, like them to die, and with them to rise again and be for ever with Thee.

Give these and all other blessings to my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and all whom I love in this world. Bless the Queen and all the Clergy of Thy Holy Church; have pity on the poor, the sick, the ignorant, and the wicked; and do for me and for all mankind all that Thy fatherly love seest best for us, for the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour, one God with Thee and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all for evermore. Amen.

At this time it is well to read some portion of the Holy Gospels, or to learn by heart any of the texts at pages 17-19, or part of the Sermon on the Mount, pages 11-16, or to say the

LITTLE TEXT, Eccles. xii, 1.

Remember now Thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say I have no pleasure in them.

At bed-time.

Kneeling down, say

Glory be to the Father, &c.

LITTLE TEXT, 1 S. Peter v, 8.

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Christ, have mercy upon us.

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Our Father, [p. 3.]

I believe, [p. 1.]

Glory to Thee O Lord God, Heavenly Father, for Thy care of me through this day; forgive me all my sins, especially (*here*

think if there be any thing done, or left undone, which makes you sorry or ashamed) make me more careful to-morrow, more loving, reverent, faithful, honest, pure and diligent; send Thy holy Angels to guard my bed this night; refresh me with pleasant sleep, and comfort all who are in pain, cold, hunger, or in danger by sea or land. Bless my dear father and mother, my teachers and rulers; my brothers and sisters, all who love me, and all whom I have hurt in word or deed; grant us all that when we lie down to die, we may rest in peace with all good Christian souls, and with them awake in glory; and this I beg for the sake of Jesus Christ our Saviour, one God with the Father and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

When in bed say over any hymns or texts that you may remember, till you fall asleep.

PRAYERS FOR OLDER CHILDREN.

On rising, say

Glory be to the Father, &c.

Kneeling down, say

Early in the morning will I cry unto Thee; Lord, hear my prayer.

Glory be to Thee, Lord God Almighty; glory be to Thee, for renewing Thy mercies to me every morning; glory be to Thee, for refreshing me this night with sleep, and for preserving me from the perils of darkness. O do away, as the night, so my transgressions; scatter my sins as the morning cloud! Lord, forgive whatever Thou hast seen amiss in me this night, (*here, if you are conscious to yourself of any sin committed in the night, confess it*). O Father of mercies, wash me thoroughly from my wickedness, and cleanse me from my sin. And let Thy Holy Spirit so prevent, and accompany, and follow me this day, that I may believe in Thee, and love Thee, and keep

Thy commandments, and continue in Thy fear all the day long. Lord, make me chaste and temperate, humble and teachable, diligent in my studies, obedient to my superiors, and charitable to all men. Lord, deliver me from sloth and idleness, from youthful lusts and ill company, from all dangers bodily and ghostly, and give me grace to remember Thee, my Creator, in the days of my youth.

Bless, and defend, and save the queen, and all the royal family, and all orders of men amongst us, ecclesiastical or civil; Lord, give them all grace, in their several stations, to be instrumental to Thy glory, and the public good. Together with them I commend to Thy Divine Providence my father and mother, my brethren and sisters, all my friends and relations, all my superiors in this place, and all my fellow-scholars: O Lord, vouchsafe us all those graces and blessings which thou knowest to be most suitable for us.

Unto Thee, O my God, do I dedicate this day and my whole life; O do Thou so bless and prosper me in my studies, that I may every day grow more fit for Thy service. Hear me, O Lord, and pardon my failings, for the merits of Thy Son Jesus, in Whose holy words I sum up all my wants:

Our Father, &c.

If not going to Church, read one or more of the Psalms of the day, or part of the Second Lesson.

Evening Prayer.

LITTLE TEXT, 1 S. Peter v, 8.

Be sober, (*see page 46.*)

“Let my prayer, O Lord, be set forth in Thy sight as incense, and the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice.”

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God, I miserable sinner humbly acknowledge that I have offended Thee this day, in thought,

word, and deed, (particularly by—*here mention any sin you have been guilty of*). But I fly into the arms of Thy Fatherly compassion; Lord, for Thy mercies' sake forgive me, cleanse me from my wickedness and strengthen my weakness, that I may overcome all the temptations which daily surround me, and continue constant in my obedience.

Accept of my humblest praise and thanksgiving, O Lord for all the goodness Thou hast this day shewed me; for all the helps of preventing or restraining grace Thou hast vouchsafed me; for whatever I have done this day which is in any measure acceptable to Thee; for whatever progress I have made in my study; for Thy preservation of me from all the miseries and dangers which frail mortality is every moment exposed to, (particularly—*here name any particular blessing or deliverance God has sent you*).

Praise the Lord, O my soul, Who saveth thy life from destruction, and crowneth thee with mercy and loving-kindness.

O heavenly Father, to Thy Almighty protection I commend myself and all my relations, and all that belong to this College; O Thou that never slumberest nor sleepest, watch over us, to preserve us from sin and danger.

Lord, let it be Thy good pleasure to refresh me this night with much seasonable rest, that I may rise the next morning more fit for Thy service. O pardon my failings, and hear my prayers, for the sake of my blessed Saviour, in Whose holy words I sum up all my wants.

Our Father, &c.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

As in Life, so in Death.

An English Primer.

ON ENTERING CHURCH.

Kneeling on your knees, not sitting nor lounging, repeat the song of the Angels who are ever saying before the throne of God,

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of Thy glory: Glory be to Thee, O Lord most High. Amen.

Or,

Thou shalt purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean: thou shalt wash me and I shall be whiter than snow. Psalm li, 7.

AFTER SERVICE.

Say reverently,

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart: be alway acceptable in thy sight, O Lord: my strength and my redeemer. Psalm xix, 14, 15.

Or add, if you are disposed,

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doing with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

As you go out of church neither talk nor make unseemly haste. You might say with King David, as you go along,

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will require: even that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the fair beauty of the Lord, and to visit his temple. Psalm xxvii, 4.

Beati mundo corde.

Blessed are the pure in heart.

Qui diligit Deum, diligit et fratrem suum.

Let him that loveth God, love his brother also.

PART II.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES,

DEFINITIONS OF EUCLID, &c.

NUMERATION TABLES.

7	1	2	5	6	3	8	1	4	3	5	7	4	1	9
&c.	Tens of Billions	Billions	Hundreds of thousands of Millions	Tens of thousands of Millions	Thousands of Millions	Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units

SIGNS WHICH ARE MADE USE OF IN

ARITHMETIC.

- +** (*plus*) shows that the number before which it stands is to be *added*.
- (*minus*) that the number before which it stands is to be *subtracted*.

$\times$ (*into*) that the numbers between which it stands are to be *multiplied*.

$\div$ (*by*) that the number which stands before it is to be *divided* by that which follows.

$=$ (*equal*) that the numbers between which it stands are *equal* to each other.

$\begin{array}{l} : \text{ is to} \\ : : \text{ so is} \\ : \text{ to} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{signifies proportion as } 1 : 2 :: 3 : 6. \text{ These figures} \\ \text{are thus read—as 1 is to 2 so is 3 to 6.} \end{array} \right.$

$\sqrt{\quad}$ marks the square root, as $\sqrt{9} = 3$.

$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ marks the cube root, as $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

MONEY.

farthings.						make 1 penny	symbols.
4							— d.
48 or	pence					1 shilling	— s.
	12						
		shillings					
960	240 or	20				1 pound	— £
1008	252	21				1 guinea	— g.

In learning the above and the following tables, the Pupil is required at first to commit to memory only those portions which are over the thick angular lines: thus, in the above:— 4 farthings make one penny; 12 pence make one shilling; 20 shillings make one pound; and 21 shillings make one guinea.

PENCE TABLE.

d.		£	s.	d.	d.		£	s.	d.
12	=	0	1	0	72	=	0	6	0
20	=	0	1	8	80	=	0	6	8
24	=	0	2	0	84	=	0	7	0
30	=	0	2	6	90	=	0	7	6
36	=	0	3	0	96	=	0	8	0
40	=	0	3	4	100	=	0	8	4
48	=	0	4	0	108	=	0	9	0
50	=	0	4	2	110	=	0	9	2
60	=	0	5	0	120	=	0	10	0
70	=	0	5	10	240	=	1	0	0

TROY WEIGHT.

grains						make 1 pennyweight	symbols.
24							— dwts.
	pennyweights						
480 or	20					1 ounce	— oz.
		ounces					
5760	240 or	12				1 pound	— lb.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

drams						make	1 ounce	— oz.
16								
	ounces							
256 or	16						1 pound	— lb.
		pounds						
7168	448 or	28					1 quarter	— qr.
			quarters					
28672	1792	112 or	4				1 hundred	— cwt.
			hundreds					
573440	35840	2240	80 or	20			1 ton	— t.
		14					1 stone	
		8					1 stone of butcher's meat	

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

grains						make	1 scruple	— grs.
20								— 9
	scruples							
60 or	3						1 dram	— 3
		drams						
480	24 or	8					1 ounce	— 3
			ounces					
5760	288	96 or	12				1 pound	— lb

LONG MEASURE.

inches						make	1 foot	
12								
	feet							
36 or	3						1 yard	
		yards						
198	16½ or	5½					1 English perch or rod	
252	21	7					1 Irish perch	
			perches					
7920	660	220 or	40				1 English furlong	
10080	840	280	40				1 Irish furlong	
			furlongs					
63360	5280	1760	320 or	8			1 English mile	
80640	6720	2240	320	8			1 Irish mile	

CLOTH MEASURE.

Inches	nails		quarters	
	9 or	4		
24				make 1 nail
36			4	1 yard
45			5	1 Flemish ell
54			6	1 English ell

MEASURE OF SOLIDS.

cubic inches		.	. . make 1 cubic foot
1728 .	.	.	.
		cubic feet	
46,656 or	27 .	.	1 cubic yard

MEASURE OF SURFACES.

[illegible]

WINE MEASURE.

gills or noggins				make 1 pint	
4	pints	.	.	.	.
8 or	2	.	.	.	1 quart
32	8 or	quarts	4	.	1 gallon
320	80	40 or	10.	.	1 anker
576	144	72	18.	.	1 runlet
1344	336	168	42.	.	1 tierce
2016	504	252	63.	.	1 hogshead
2688	672	336	84.	.	1 puncheon
4032	1008	504	126 or	2	1 pipe or butt
8064	2016	1008	252	4 or	2 . 1 tun

BEER MEASURE.

gallons				make 1 firkin	
9	firkins	.	.	.	.
18 or	2	.	.	.	1 kilderkin
36	4 or	kilderkins	2	.	1 barrel
54	6	3 or	1½	.	1 hogshead
72	8	4	2	.	1 puncheon
108	12	6	3	.	1 butt

DRY MEASURE.

pints				make 1 quart		symbols.
2 .	.	.	.	.	.	— pt.
8 or	quarts	.	.	.	.	— qt.
4	.	.	.	.	.	1 gallon — gal.
16	8 or	gallons	2 .	.	.	1 peck — pk.
64	32	8 or	4	.	.	1 bushel — bu.
512	256	64	32 or	8 .	.	1 quarter — qr.

THE MEASURE OF TIME.

seconds.						symbols.
60	.	.	.	.	.	—"
	minutes				make 1 minute	—'
3600 or	60	.	.	.	.	1 hour — h.
86,400	1440 or	24	.	.	.	1 day — d.
		hours				
604,800	10,080	168 or	7	.	.	1 week — w.
2,419,200	40,320	672	28	.	.	1 lunar month
31,536,000	625,600	8760	365	.	.	1 common year
31,622,400	627,040	8784	365	.	.	1 leap year
31,536,000	525,600	8760	365 or	cal. mon.	} 1 year	
			365	lun. mon.		
				12		
				13		

The number of days in each of the twelve calendar months will be easily remembered by means of the well-known lines.

"Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 February has twenty-eight alone,
 And all the rest have thirty-one.
 But in leap-year we may assign.
 To February twenty-nine."

DIVISION OF THE CIRCLE.

seconds						symbols.
60	.	.	.	.	.	—"
	minutes				1 minute	—'
3,600 or	60	.	.	.	.	1 degree — °
		degrees				
1,296,000	21,600 or	360	.	.	.	1 circumference —

The symbols £ s. d. are used to denote pounds, shillings and pence, being the first letters in the Latin words libra (a pound), solidus (a shilling), and denarius (a penny).

Avoirdupois is a word derived from French words signifying "to have weight." It is used in weighing heavy articles.

Troy, so called from Troyes, a city in France, where it was first used. It is used in weighing the precious metals.

A "Carat" of diamonds = $3\frac{1}{8}$ grs. The carat of gold or silver = 240 grs., so that a lb of gold = 24 carats. Wherefore pure gold is said to be "24 carats fine." If there are 23 parts gold and 1 part of some other material, the mixture is said to be "23 carats fine" &c. Our gold coin is 22 carats fine; pure gold, being very soft, would too soon wear out. From a lb. troy of this metal are coined $46\frac{3}{4}$ sovereigns = £46. 14s. 6d. so that the Mint price per ounce of *standard* gold = $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of £46. 14s. 6d. = £3. 17s. 10½d. Jewellers' gold is 18 carats fine; thus we generally see "18" on the cases of gold watches.

The standard silver coin consists of 37 parts of pure silver and 3 parts of copper. A lb. troy of this metal furnishes 66 shillings; so that the weight of a shilling is 3 dwts. $15\frac{3}{11}$ grs. Silver is not a legal tender for more than 40s. at a time. The Mint value of silver is 5s. 6d. the ounce.

In the copper coinage, 24 pence are made from an avoirdupois pound of copper, so that a penny should weigh $10\frac{3}{4}$ drams avoirdupois. It is not a legal tender for more than 12 pence.

English coins now not in common use:

Moidore	£1 7 0
Jacobus	1 5 0
Carolus	1 3 0
Guinea	1 1 0
Mark	0 13 4
Angel	0 10 0

Noble	.	.	.	.	£0	6	8
Tester	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Groat	.	.	.	.	0	0	4

It is probable that a grain of wheat was the unit of weight in former days, and a grain of barley (barleycorn) the unit of length.

The *Pennyweight* was so called as being the weight of the silver penny then in use.

The words ounce and inch are both derived from the Latin *uncia* the *twelfth* part, of a pound and foot respectively.

A troy pound contains 5760 grains. An avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains. 175 troy pounds are equal to 144 avoirdupois. 175 troy ounces are equal to 192 avoirdupois.

Long Measure is used to measure length. Besides those given in the table the following are often useful:

3 barleycorns	.	make	1 inch
4 inches	.	„	1 hand (used in measuring horses)
3 inches	.	„	1 palm
3 palms	.	„	1 span
18 inches	.	„	1 cubit
5 feet	.	„	1 pace
6 feet	.	„	1 fathom
120 fathoms	.	„	1 cable's length
3 miles	.	„	1 league
69 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	.	„	1 degree.

In measuring land, Surveyors use a *chain* called "Gunter's Chain," which is 22 yards long and divided into 100 links; each link, therefore, is equal to $7\frac{92}{100}$ inches. 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links, make an acre. 11 Irish are equal to 14 English miles. The French foot is equal to 12.792 English inches; the Roman foot to 11.604; and the French metre to 39.371.

Coals are now sold by weight; 140 pounds make one bag; 16 bags one ton.

AMSTERDAM.

PRUSSIAN.

phennigs					
12	|	silbergroschen	.	.	make 1 silbergroschen —
360 or	|	30	.	.	1 thaler — (2/11)

HAMBURG.

pfennings	pence				
12 or	2	|	schillings	.	make 1 schilling —
192 or	32 or	|	16	.	1 mark — (1/5½)
384	64	|	32 or	2	1 dollar —
576	96	|	48	3	1 rixdollar —

SPANISH.

maravadis					
34	|	reals	.	.	make 1 real vellon — (/2½)
272 or	|	8	.	.	1 piastre —
1088	|	32 or	4	.	1 pistole of exchange
376	.	.	.	.	1 ducat

DANISH.

pfennings					
12	|	skillings	.	.	make 1 skilling —
192 or	|	16	.	.	1 mark —
1152	|	96 or	6	.	1 rigsbank dollar — (2/2½)
6 Danish = 3 Hamburg marks.					

NEAPOLITAN.

grains					
10	|	carlins	.	.	make 1 carlin —
100 or	|	10	.	.	1 ducat regno — (3/3¼)

AUSTRIAN.

4	pfeennings	.	.	.	make 1 kreuzer	—
240 or	60 kreuzers	.	.	.	1 silver florin	— (2/)
360	90 or 12 florins	.	.	.	1 rixdollar	—

SWEDISH.

12	skillings	make 1 skilling	—
576 or 48		1 rixdollar	— (4/4)

The lira = franc.

RUSSIAN.

100 kopecs make 1 rouble — (3/14)

TURKISH.

40 paras make 1 piastre — (21)

EAST INDIA.

8 pies	make 1 anna
16 annas	1 rupee — (2/)
100,000 rupees	1 lac —
10,000,000 rupees	1 crore —

The current rupee is equal to 2s. of our money.

AMERICAN.

<u>cents</u>	.	dimes	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 dime —
10	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	
100 or		10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 dollar — (4/2)

CHINESE.

At Hongkong *dollars* and *cents* are used. The natives use small coins of brass or copper called *cash*, from 720 to 1100 of them being according to their quality equal to a dollar. The *Tael* is their only silver coin, worth about 6s. 7d.

In *France* the unit of length is the ten millionth part of the distance from the Pole to the Equator in the Meridian of Paris; this length is called a *Mètre*, and = 39·371 English inches.

		English inches.
1 Millimètre	= $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of 1 Mètre	= ·039371
1 Centimètre	= $\frac{1}{100}$ th of 1 Mètre	= ·39371
1 Décimètre	= $\frac{1}{10}$ th of 1 Mètre	= 3·9371
1 Mètre (unit)		= 39·371
1 Décamètre	= 10 Metres	= 393·71
1 Hectomètre	= 100 Metres	= 3937·1
1 Kilomètre	= 1000 Metres	= 39371

The unit of area is called an *Are*, which = 1 square Décamètre = 119·6046 English square yards; and this is sub-divided and multiplied into the centiare, déciare, décare, and hectare as before.

Similarly for the unit of solidity which is called a *stère* = 1 cubic metre = 35·317 cubic feet; the unit of capacity which is called a *litre* = 1 cubic décimètre = 61·028 cubic inches; the unit of weight which is called a *gramme* is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water = 15·434 English grains.

Long distances are generally quoted in kilometres: 1 kilomètre = $\frac{5}{8}$ English mile. Large surfaces in hectares: 1 hectare = $2\frac{1}{2}$ English acres. 1 litre = $1\frac{1}{8}$ English pint. 1 kilogramme = $2\frac{1}{8}$ English pounds, avoirdupois. 1 quintal = 100 kilogrammes = 1·97 English cwt. 1 millier = 100 kilogrammes = 19·7 English cwt.

The right angle is divided into 100 grades, which is also sub-divided into minutes and seconds.

The Greek unit of linear measure was the *πούς* = 12·135 inches.

		π		π
<i>δάκτυλος</i>	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	<i>πλίθρον</i>	= 100
<i>πῆχυς</i>	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>στάδιον</i>	= 600
<i>δργυια</i>	=	6	<i>διαυλος</i>	= 1200

The Persian *parasang* was 30 *stadia* rather more than a league.

The principal square measures were the square *πούς* and *πλίθρον*; the latter contained four *ἀρουραι*, and was a little less than a rood.

The Roman unit of length was the *pes* = 11·6456 inches.

	$p.$		$p.$
<i>digitus</i>	= $\frac{1}{16}$	<i>cubitus</i>	= $1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>uncia</i>	= $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>gradus</i>	= $2\frac{1}{2}$
<i>palmus</i>	= $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>passus</i>	= 5
<i>palmipes</i>	= $1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>mille passum</i>	= 5000 = 1618 yards.

The principal square measures was the *jugerum* (240 p. by 120) = 28,800 *pedes quadrati* = $\frac{2}{3}$ acre nearly.

For rough calculations the *πούς* and *pes* may each be considered to be equivalent to a *foot* English.

The Greek unit of weight and money was the *drachma*. Their other coins were as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
6 obols (<i>οβολοί</i>)	=	1 drachma (<i>δραχμή</i>)	=	0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 drachmae	=	1 mina (<i>μνᾶ</i>)	=	4	1 3
60 minae	=	1 talent (<i>τάλαντον</i>)	=	243	15 0

In latter times the value of the *drachma* as a coin corresponded to the Roman *denarius* = 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Roman unit of weight or money was the *libra* or *as*, which was divided into twelve *unciae*. The *uncia* of weight = 434 grains = very nearly an ounce avoirdupois. They had also a silver coinage consisting of the *denarius* and its parts. For rough calculations we may reckon the *as* at $\frac{1}{2}$ d., sesterlius 2d., denarius $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. The sum of 1000 sesterii was called a sesterium = £8. 17s. 1d., but there was no coin for this amount.

The Greek *ξίστης*, = Roman sextarius, may be conveniently taken as the unit of capacity, being equivalent to about *one pint* English. The Romans had besides:—the *cyathus*, = one-twelfth of a pint; *hemina*, = one half pint; *congius*, = three quarts; *modius*, = two gallons; *urna*, = three gallons; *amphora*, = six gallons. The Greeks had also the *κοτύλη*, = one half pint; *χοῖνιξ*, = pint and a half; *χοῦς*, = three quarts; *μετρητής*, = nine gallons; *μίδιμνος*, = twelve gallons; *έκτευς*, = two gallons; *ήμίεκτον*, = one gallon.

SCRIPTURE TABLES.

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mite . . .	0	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$	Shekel of silver	0	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Farthing . .	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	Piece of silver .	0	2	7
Gerah . . .	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Daric or dram .	1	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Zerah . . .	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Shekel of gold .	1	16	5
Penny . . .	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Pound . . .	3	4	7
Bekah . . .	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Talent of silver .	341	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tribute Money .	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Talent of gold .	5464	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$

Gold is here reckoned at £4. and silver at 5s. per ounce.

MONEY WEIGHT.

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Shekel	0	0	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maneh	2	3	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Talent	113	10	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIQUID MEASURE.

	gal. pt.		gal. pt.
Log	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hin	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Firkin	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bath	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

CAPACITY.

	bu. pk. pt.		bu. pk. pt.
Cab	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ephah	0 3 14 $\frac{1}{5}$
Omer	0 0 5	Lethich	3 3 9
Seah	0 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Homer	7 2 2

LENGTH.

	miles.	fur.	yds.	ft.	inch.
Finger	0	0	0	0	1
Hand's breadth	0	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Span	0	0	0	0	11
Cubit	0	0	0	1	10
Fathom	0	0	2	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ezekiel's reed	0	0	3	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Measuring line	0	0	48	1	11
Stadium or Furlong	0	1	23	0	6
Sabbath day's journey	0	5	116	0	0
Day's journey	33	1	33	1	0

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN ARITHMETIC AND TRADE.

The greatest number which divides two or more numbers without remainder is called their G.C.M. (*greatest common measure*); and the least number which contains two or more numbers, or that which can be divided by them without remainder, is called their L.C.M. (*least common multiple*.)

A *Fraction* is a part or parts of an *integer* or whole.

A *Decimal* is a fraction whose denominator is ten or some power of ten.

The *Ratio* of one quantity to another is the number which expresses what fraction the former is of the latter.

Proportion is the equality of ratios.

Debtor and Creditor. Debtor is the person, or thing representing a person, who owes; Creditor is the person, or thing representing a person, to whom something is owed. Every one is Dr. for what he receives, Cr. by what he pays out.

Folio is the name given to the Debtor and Creditor sides taken together, and regarded as one.

Account, in its simplest form, is a list of debts between two persons. In Book-keeping, an account is a debtor and creditor entry upon a folio of money transactions in respect of the person or thing which heads the folio. All accounts come under one of the following terms:

1. Real accounts, which relate to tangible property, as houses, ships, goods of any kind.
2. Personal accounts, which are always headed with the person's name to whom the account belongs.
3. Nominal accounts, which are kept to give a trader a clearer view of his own affairs. The most important nominal account is Profit and Loss; but Discount, Com-

mission, Interest, Rents and Charges all furnish headings for nominal accounts. Balance and Stock would also come under this head.

Cash Account is a statement of sums received and paid. In this account all money received is entered on the left hand page, headed Cash, Dr.; and all money paid is entered on the opposite page, as Contra, Cr.

Audit of an Account is an examination and test of the entries of an account by persons appointed to do so, who are called auditors.

Contra is the name given to the right hand or Creditor page of an account.

Balance is the difference between the Debtor and Creditor sides of an account, or the amount necessary to make those sides equal.

Balance Sheet shows the balance of Property and Debts, also of Profits and Losses placed side by side.

Trial Balance is the sum of all entries on the Dr. and Cr. sides respectively. If the books have been rightly kept, the amount of these sides will be equal.

Double Entry is the system of book-keeping of which the Trial Balance is the test. It was introduced by the Italians or Lombards. By it every item entered on the Debtor side of one account must appear on the Creditor side of another, or be divided among several accounts.

Waste Book or *Day Book* is the book in which any transaction may be roughly entered at the time of its occurrence.

The Journal is the book in which the items of the Waste or Day Book are accurately recorded, each entry being marked Dr. or Cr. for greater convenience in *posting*, i.e., copying into

The Ledger, which is the book into which all transactions are entered on a folio under the head of Debtor or Creditor.

Bill of Exchange is an order for money drawn by one person, the drawer, upon another, the drawee, payable to a third, the payee, at a given date, and called exchange, because good from one country to another. There are inland and foreign bills; the former so called, when drawer and drawee are both in Great Britain or Ireland or the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man; the latter when either drawer or drawee or both are resident elsewhere. In foreign bills three forms, called a set, are drawn, any one of which being presented is accepted by the drawee.

Acceptance of a bill is when the drawee engages to honour, i.e., pay the bill when due, which engagement he makes by writing his name on the face of it. When the payee has also endorsed, i.e., written his name on the back of it, the bill is negotiable, or can be converted into cash through the means of a

Bill-Broker whose business it is to cash accepted bills before they are due, i.e., before payment can be demanded of the drawee; the bill-broker deducting a per-centage, called discount, for the accommodation, the rate of which is settled according to the credit of the acceptance.

To Protest a Bill, is a declaration, made in the case of foreign bills before a notary, that a bill or draft was not accepted by the drawee, or not paid by him when due.

Endorsement is the signature of the payee, or transferee, on the back of a draft or bill payable to order.

Grace is the time allowed, in addition to that specified, for the payment of bills. In England this is three days on inland bills.

Bill of Lading is a receipt from the master of a ship for freighted goods, i.e., goods put into his ship for carriage.

Promissory Note contains a promise to pay a given sum on a given day, and is a legal obligation to make such payment.

Invoice, a list of goods and their prices supplied to a customer.

Freight, the sum paid for carriage by sea.

Stock is the debt owing by Government, or it is the capital of any trading company.

Par is the term used of shares or stocks when they are of the value specified, as when £100 of Government Stock is worth £100 sterling.

Discount is used of shares or stocks when they are below par, as when you sell £100 for £87; or it is an allowance deducted from the price of goods for ready money.

Premium is the term used of shares or stocks when they are above par, as when £100 of stock is worth £105, which is then said to be at five premium. This term is also used for the annual payment made for insuring life, or against fire.

Interest is the consideration paid for the use of money. When interest is only taken for the original principal it is called *Simple Interest*. But if the interest be not paid at the end of the year and if it be added to the principal, and interest reckoned upon this sum, it is called *Compound Interest*.

Dividend is the amount of profit or interest to be divided among holders of shares or stock.

Debenture is a bond sanctioned by Parliament under which the Government, or a railway or other company, is bound to pay a creditor his money at a date fixed in the debenture.

Commission is the amount per cent charged for transacting another person's business.

Brokerage is an allowance to a broker for making sales or purchases, for transfers of property, &c.

Underwriting is the insuring of ships, by which the underwriters engage to make good in case of loss such portions of the ship or cargo as they insure, each of them writing his

name, with the amount he is good for, one under the other; the owner of the ship paying to the underwriters a per-centage according to its value and the risk.

Salvage is the allowance made by the underwriters to those who save property on the shore or from the sea.

Insurance is a contract given by persons who engage to make good the loss of ships, merchandise, houses, &c., that may be lost or damaged by storms, fire, &c.

Policy is the deed of Insurance by which the Insurance Company promises to pay a certain sum in case of death, fire, shipwreck, &c., the party insured paying the Insurance Company an *annual* sum called a *premium*.

Mortgage is advancing money on land or houses, which are held as a security under a deed.

Arbitration is the settlement of a dispute under agreement by a third person.

Sterling is the name given to genuine English money of the standard rate.

Currency is the name used for paper money circulated by the authority of Government instead of coin.

Bullion is the name given properly to gold and silver in bars before coining; but gold and silver coin, when exported or imported is also called bullion.

CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ashes, American, cask	cwt 3½ to 5
—— S. Petersburg, cask	cwt 10
Beef (Irish) tierce of thirty-eight pieces	lbs 304
Brandy, hogshead	imp. gals 45 to 60
—— puncheon	imp. gals 100 to 110
—— cask	imp. gals 80 to 100
Bricks, load	number 500
Bullion, bar	lbs 15 to 30
Butter, firkin	lbs 56
—— tub	lbs 84
Camphor, box, about	cwt 1
Cider, pipe	imp. gals 100 to 118
Coals, five sacks of two cwt	cwt 10
—— Newcastle chaldron of three wains	cwt 52½
—— ———— estimated for boats at	cwt 53
Cocoa, bag, about	cwt 1
—— cask	cwt 1½
Coffee, tierce	cwt 5 to 7
—— barrel	cwt 1 to 1½
—— bag	cwt 1½ to 1½
—— Mocha, bale	cwt 2 to 2½
Cotton Wool, (Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, West Indies) bale	lbs 300 to 310
—— (New Orleans, Alabama)	lbs 400 to 500
—— (East Indies) bale	lbs 320 to 360
—— (Brazil) bale	lbs 160 to 200
—— (Egyptian) bale	lbs 180 to 280
Currants, butt	cwt 15 to 20
Flour, peck or stone	lbs 14
—— boll of ten pecks or stones	lbs 140
—— sack of two bolls	lbs 280
—— barrel	lbs 196
Ginger (Jamaica), barrel, about	cwt 1
Hops, pocket	cwt 1½ to 2
—— bag, nearly	cwt 2½
Molasses, puncheon	cwt 10 to 12

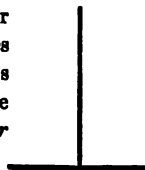
Mustard, cask	lbs 9 to 18
Nutmegs, cask	lbs 200
Oil, tun	wine gals 252
—	imp. gals 210
Olive oil, chest of sixty flasks	imp. gals 125
— jar	imp. gals 25
Opium, (East India), chest, two maunds, or	lbs 149½
— (Turkey)	lbs 136
Parchment, roll	skins 60
Pepper, (black) company's bag	lbs 316
— free trade bags	lbs 28, 56, 112
— (white) bag about	cwt 1½
Plums ¼ box, about	lbs 20
Pork, (Irish) tierce, eighty pieces or	lbs 320
Quicksilver, bottle, about	lbs 34
Rags (Hamburgh), bag	cwt 2½
— (Mediterranean), bale	cwt 4½ to 5
Raisins, Valencia, box, from about	lbs 30 to 40
Rice, (East India), bag, about	cwt 1½
— (American), cask	cwt 6
Rum, puncheon	gals 90 to 100
— hogshead	gals 45 to 50
Sago, chest	cwt 1½
— bag	cwt 1
Saltpetre, (East India), bag	cwt 1½
Sugar, (West India) hhd.	cwt 13 to 16
— tierce	cwt 7 to 9
— (Mauritius) matt or bag	cwt 1 to 1½
— (East India). bag	cwt 1 to 1½
Tallow, cask, about	cwt 9
Tar, barrel	imp. gals 26½
Tea, chest, Congou, about	lbs 80
— Hyson	lbs 60 to 80
Tobacco, hogshead	cwt 12 to 18
Turpentine, barrel	cwt 2 to 2½
Whiskey, (Scottish) puncheon	imp. gals 112 to 120
— hogshead	imp. gals 55 to 60

EUCLID.

BOOK I.

DEFINITIONS.

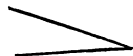
1. A *Point* is that which hath no parts, or no magnitude.
2. A *Line* is length without breadth.
3. The extremities of a line are points.
4. A *straight line* is that which lies evenly between its extreme points.
5. A *superficies* is that which hath only length and breadth.
6. The extremities of a superficies are lines.
7. A *plane superficies* is that in which any two points being taken, the straight line between them lies wholly in that superficies.
8. A *plane angle* is the inclination of two lines to one another in a plane, which meet together, but are not in the same direction.
9. A *plane rectilineal angle* is the inclination of two straight lines to one another, which meet together, but are not in the same straight line.
10. When a straight line standing on another straight line makes the adjacent angles equal to one another, each of these angles is called a *right angle*; and the straight line which stands on the other is a *perpendicular* to it.



11. An *obtuse angle* is that which is greater than a right angle.

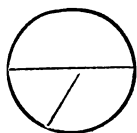


12. An *acute angle* is that which is less than a right angle.

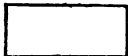


13. A *term* or *boundary* is the extremity of anything.
 14. A *figure* is that which is enclosed by one or more boundaries.

15. A *circle* is a plane figure contained (or bounded) by one line, which is called the circumference, and is such that all straight lines drawn from a certain point within the figure to the circumference are equal to one another.



16. And this point is called the *centre* of the circle.
 17. A *diameter* of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated both ways by the circumference.
 18. A *semicircle* is the figure contained by a diameter and the part of the circumference it cuts off.
 19. A *segment of a circle* is the figure contained by a straight line and the part of the circumference it cuts off.
 20. *Rectilineal figures* are those which are contained by straight lines.
 21. *Trilateral figures*, or *triangles*, are those which are contained by three straight lines.
 22. *Quadrilateral figures* are those which are contained by four straight lines.
 23. *Multilateral figures*, or *polygons*, are those which are contained by more than four straight lines.

24. Of three-sided figures, an *equilateral triangle* is that which has three equal sides. 
25. An *isosceles triangle* is that which has only two sides equal. 
26. A *scalene triangle* is that which has three unequal sides. 
27. A *right-angled triangle* is that which has a right angle. 
28. An *obtuse-angled triangle* is that which has an obtuse angle. 
29. An *acute-angled triangle* is that which has three acute angles. 
30. Of four-sided figures, a *square* is that which has all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles. 
31. An *oblong* is that which has all its angles right angles, but not all its sides equal. 
32. A *rhombus* is that which has all its sides equal, but its angles are not right angles. 
33. A *rhomboid* is that which has its opposite sides equal to one another, but all its sides not equal, nor its angles right angles. 
34. All other four-sided figures besides these, are called *Trapeziums*.

35. *Parallel straight lines* are such as are in _____
the same plane, and which, being pro-
duced ever so far both ways, do not _____
meet.
36. A *parallelogram* is a four-sided figure of which the opposite
sides are parallel; and the *diagonal* is the straight line
joining the vertices of two opposite angles.

POSTULATES.

1. *Let it be granted*, that a straight line may be drawn from
any one point to any other point.
2. That a terminated straight line may be produced to any
length in a straight line.
3. And that a circle may be described from any centre, at any
distance from that centre.

AXIOMS.

1. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one
another.
2. If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal.
3. If equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal.
4. If equals be added to unequals, the wholes are unequal.
5. If equals be taken from unequals, the remainders are un-
equal.
6. Things which are double of the same are equal to one ano-
ther.

7. Things which are halves of the same are equal to one another.
 8. Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another.
 9. The whole is greater than its part.
 10. Two straight lines cannot enclose a space.
 11. All right angles are equal to one another.
 12. If a straight line meets two straight lines so as to make the two interior angles on the same side of it, taken together, less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles.
-

BOOK II.

DEFINITIONS.

1. Every right-angled parallelogram is called a *rectangle*, and is said to be contained by any two of the straight lines which form one of its right angles.
 2. In every parallelogram, any of the parallelograms about a diagonal, together with its complements, is called a *gnomon*.
-

BOOK III.

DEFINITIONS.

1. *Equal circles* are those of which the diameters are equal, or those from the centres of which the straight lines drawn to the circumference are equal.

2. A straight line is said to *touch* a circle when it meets the circumference, and being produced does not cut the circle.
 3. Circles are said to *touch* one another when their circumferences meet in a point, but do not cut one another.
 4. Straight lines are said to be *equally distant* from the centre of a circle, when the perpendiculars drawn to them from the centre are equal.
 5. And the straight line which has the greater perpendicular drawn to it, is said to be *further* from the centre.
 6. The *angle in a segment* is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in the circumference of the segment to the extremity of the straight line which is the base of the segment.
 7. An angle is said to *insist* or *stand* upon the circumference intercepted between the straight lines that contain the angle.
 8. A *sector of a circle* is the figure contained by two straight lines drawn from the centre, and the arc, or part of the circumference between them.
 9. *Similar segments of circles* are those in which the angles are equal, or which contain equal angles.
-

PART III. OUTLINES OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY.

<i>Sacred.</i>	<i>Persian.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>
Creation B.C. 4004			
Flood 2348			
Call of Abraham 1921			
Exodus 1491			
Joshua 1451			
Saml 1095		Capture of Troy...B.C. 1184	
David 1055			
Solomon..... 1016		First Olympiad } 776	
Separation of Israel and Judah..... 976		Lycurgus..... }	Founding of Rome B.C. 753
Assyrian Captivity ... 721			
Babylonish or Seventy Year's Captivity ... 605			
	Cyrus.....B.C. 560	Solon 594	
	Capture of Babylon ... 538		
	Cambyses 529		
	Darius Hystaspes 521		
		Expulsion of Pisistratids 510	Expulsion of the Kings 610
		Ionian Revolt 500	
		Battle of Marathon ... 490	
	Xerxes..... 486		

Battle of Salamis	480
Battle of Plataea.....	479
<i>Peloponnesian War ...</i>	
Battle of <i>Ægospotami</i> ...	431
Retreat of the Ten Thou-	405
sand	401
Battle of Leuctra	371
Battle of Charonea ...	338
Battle of Arbela.....	331

Decemvirate	451
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Rome burnt by Gauls...	390
Battle of Mt. Vesuvius	340

The Caudine Forks.....	321
Battle of Sentinum	295
Defeat of Pyrrhus	274
Sea-fight of Duilius ...	260
Second Punic War.....	218
Battle of Cannæ.....	216
Battle of the Metau-	
rus	207
Battle of Zama	203
Battle of Pydna	168
Cimbri and Teutones...	102
Battle of Pharsalia.....	48
Death of Caesar	44
Battle of Actium	31
Conquest of Britain A.D.	78
Constantine.....	324
Division into E. and W.	
Empires	395
Battle of Chalons	451
Capture of Rome by	
Odoacer	476

ENGLISH HISTORY DATES.

82

ROMAN PERIOD.

INVASION BY JULIUS CÆSAR.....	B.C. 55
INVASION UNDER CLAUDIUS	A.D. 43
DEATH OF BOADICÆA	61
REDUCTION BY AGRICOLA	78
WITHDRAWAL OF THE ROMANS	410
VORTIGERN.....	449

SAXON PERIOD.

LANDING OF HENGIST	A.D. 449
MISSION OF S. AUGUSTINE	596
THE VENERABLE BEDE ..	673-735
ALCUIN	735-804

SAXON LINE. — SEVENTEEN KINGS.

	A.D.	<i>Military Events.</i> Danish invasions.	<i>Civil Events.</i> Supremacy of the kingdom of Wessex; growth of the kingdom of England.	<i>Famous Persons.</i> ...
EGBERT	827			
ETHELWOLF	836	} Danish invasions; capture of Edmund, king of East Anglia.	Kingdom divided and disor- dered.	Edmund 'of Bury S. Ed- mund's.
ETHELWALD.....	858			
ETHELBERT.....	869			
ETHELRED I	866	Defeat of Danes in England; first English Navy.	Consolidation of laws; settle- ment of Danes in North and East.	
ALFRED THE GREAT... 871				
EDWARD I.	901	Defeats of Danes.	Growth of Commerce.	
ATHELSTANE	925	Defeats of Danes.		

EDMUND I.	940	Conquest of Cumberland.	.....	.....	.....
EDRED	946	Defeats of Danes.	.....	Murder of Elgiva.	.....
EDWY	955	.....	.....	Welsh tribute of wolves' heads.	.....
EDGAR	958	Conquests in the West.	.....	Murder of the king.	.....
EDWARD II.	975	.....	.....	The <i>Danegelt</i> ; massacre of Danes.	.....
ETHELRED (the Unready) II.	979	Danish invasions under Sweyn.	.....	Compromise with the Danes; murder of the king.	.....
EDMUND (Ironside) II.	1016	Danish invasions under Canute.	.....	.....	.....
DANISH LINE. — THREE KINGS.					
CANUTE THE DANE ...	1016	Subjection of Cumberland.	.....	Strict administration of law.	.....
HAROLD (Harefoot) I.	1035	.....	.....	Renewal of the <i>Danegelt</i>.	.....
HARDICANUTE	1040	.....	.....	.....	.....

SAXON LINE. — TWO KINGS.

[RESTORED.]

EDWARD (the Confessor) III.	1042	War with Macbeth.	.....	Introduction of Normans; foundation of Westminster Abbey.	.....
HAROLD II.	1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge; battle of Senlac or Hastings 1066.	.....	.....	.....

Godwin, Earl of Kent; Siward, Earl of Northumberland.

NORMAN LINE. — THREE KINGS.

2

From this time dates the introduction of the last great race (the Norman) which goes to form the English Nation.

A.D.	Military Events.	Civil Events.	Famous Persons.
WILLIAM (the Conqueror) I. 1066	War with king of France; Hereward's camp of refuge.	Domesday Book; Forest Laws.	Laufreanc; Edgar Atheling.
WILLIAM (Rufus) II. 1087	The 1st Crusade, in which Robert of Normandy joined.*	The Quarrel with Anselm; Westminster Hall.	Anselm.
HENRY I. 1100	Battle of Tenchebrai.	Quarrel with Anselm; "The White Ship."	.....
HOUSE OF BLOIS. — ONE KING.			
STEPHEN 1135	Wars with the Empress Maude; battle of the Standard, 1138.	.....	.....
LINE OF PLANTAGENET. — FOURTEEN KINGS.			
HENRY II. 1154	Conquest of Ireland.	Constitutions of Clarendon; murder of Thomas à Becket.	Thomas à Becket; Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.
RICHARD (Cœur-de-Lion) I. 1189	The 3rd Crusade, in which Richard I. joined.*	Massacre of the Jews.	Robin Hood.†
JOHN 1199	Battle of Bouvines, 1214.	Interdict; Magna Charta, 1216.	Langton, Archbp. of Canterbury.

HENRY III.....	1216	Battles of Lewes 1264, Evesham 1265; 7th Crusade, in which Prince Edward joined.*	First Parliament.	Simon de Montfort; Roger (Friar) Bacon; Grosstete, Bishop of Lincoln.
EDWARD I.....	1272	Conquest of Wales; battle of Falkirk, 1298.	Growth of the Commons.	William Wallace; Robert Bruce; Duns Scotus; Queen Eleanor.
EDWARD II	1307	The battle of Bannockburn 1314; disputes with the Barons.	.....	.....
EDWARD III.....	1327	French Wars — Battles of Sluys 1340, Crecy 1346, Poitiers 1356; Neville's Cross 1346, Navaretta, or Najara, 1367.	Peace of Breigny, 1360.	Queen Philippa; the Black Prince; John Wycliffe; Chancer; Wm. Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.
RICHARD II	1377	.....	Spread of Lollardism; deposition of Richard.	Wat Tyler; Walworth; John of Gaunt; Froissart.
[HOUSE OF LANCASTER.—RED ROSE.]				
HENRY IV.	1399	Battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.	First execution for religious opinions.	Henry Percy (Hotspur); Richard Whittington.
HENRY V.....	1413	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	Persecution of Lollards; Treaty of Troyes, 1420.	Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
HENRY VI.....	1422	Loss of French possessions; Wars of the Roses.†	Growth of the Towns.	Queen Margaret; Cardinal Beaufort; Duke of Bedford; Joan of Arc; Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester; Earl of Warwick (kingmaker).

* See list of Crusades, p. 89.

† Edward I.'s reign was probably the real date of this popular hero; but tradition and *Joanhoe* have so closely connected him with king Richard that it has been thought advisable to place him in this reign.

‡ See list of battles p. 89.

LINE OF PLANTAGENET.—continued.

86

[HOUSE OF YORK.—WHITE ROSE.]

	A.D.	<i>Military Events.</i>	<i>Civil Events.</i>	<i>Famous Persons.</i>
EDWARD IV.....	1461	Wars of the Roses.*	Peace of Pecquigny 1475; Printing introduced.	William Caxton; Lord Hastings.
EDWARD V.	1483	.....	Deposal of Edward.	.....
RICHARD III.....	1483	Battle of Bosworth, 1485.	Death of the two princes; execution of Hastings.	.....
LINE OF TUDOR.—FIVE MONARCHS.				
HENRY VII.	1485	Rising of Lambert Simnel; rising of Perkin Warbeck.	Discovery of America, 1492; rise of the Star Chamber; marriage of Henry with Elizabeth of York. The Reformation.	Perkin Warbeck; Columbus; Sebastian Cabot; Dr. Linacre.
HENRY VIII.....	1509	Battle of Spurs, 1513; battle of Flodden Field, 1513.	Prayer Book drawn up.	Cardinal Wolsey; Sir Thomas More; Erasmus.
EDWARD VI.....	1547	Battle of Pinkie, 1547.	Religious Persecutions.	Lady Jane Grey; Duke of Somerset (Protector).
MARY I.....	1553	Loss of Calais, 1558.	Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots; growth of maritime enterprise.	Ridley, Bp. of London; Latimer, Bp. of Worcester; Cranmer, Archbp. of Canterbury; Card. Pole. Shakespeare; Spenser; Sydney; Raleigh; Hawkins; Drake; Frobisher; Burleigh; Hooker; Gresham.
ELIZABETH	1558	Spanish Armada, 1588.		

JAMES I..... 1603	.....	The Bible translated; Gunpowder Plot; growth of the Puritans.	Lord Bacon; Cecil.
CHARLES I. 1625	The Great Rebellion*	Petition of Rights; beheading of Charles, 1649.	Lord Strafford; Archbishop Laud; John Hampden; Lord Falkland; Oliver Cromwell; Prince Rupert.
CHARLES II..... 1649	Civil War;* war with the Dutch.	Protectorate of Cromwell; dissolution of the Long Parliament.	Marquis of Montrose; Admiral Blake; Milton.
Interregnum 1649	Jamaica taken.	.....	.....
Restoration 1660	Dutch in the Thames; beginning of standing army.	Plague of London, 1665; fire of London 1666; Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.	General Monk; Earl Clarendon; Dryden; Wren; Jeremy Taylor.
JAMES II. 1685	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.	Acquittal of the Seven Bishops; the Revolution.	Duke of Monmouth; Bishop Ken; Judge Jeffreys; John Bunyan; Wm. Penn.
WILLIAM III..... } 1689 and MARY II..... }	Battles of Killiecrankie, 1689; the Boyne, 1690; La Hogue, 1692.	[ORANGE AND STUART UNITED.] Treaty of Ryswick, 1697; Bill of Rights; Act of Settlement; Non-jurors; Bank of England founded; S.P.G. and S.P.C.K. founded.	Viscount Dundee; Schomberg; Defoe; Locke; Robert Nelson.
ANNE..... 1702	War of the Spanish Succession—battles of Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1706; Oudenarde, 1708; Malplaquet, 1709.	[STUART ALONE.] The Union of England and Scotland, 1707; Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.	Duke of Marlborough; Addison; Swift; Pope; Dr. Sacheverell.

* See list of battles, p. 89

LINE OF HANOVER OR BRUNSWICK. — SIX MONARCHS.

83

	A.D.	<i>Military Events.</i>		<i>Civil Events.</i>		<i>Famous Persons.</i>	
GEORGE I.	1714	Rising of "the Fifteen," 1715, battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston, 1715.		South Sea scheme; Quadruple Alliance.		Sir Isaac Newton.	
GEORGE II.	1727	Battle of Dettingen, 1743; rising of "the Forty-five," 1745; battles of Preston Pans and Culloden, 1745; battle of Plassy, 1757; capture of Quebec, 1759.		Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.		Sir Robert Walpole; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Lord Clive; General Wolfe; John Wesley.	
GEORGE III.	1760	Battle of Saratoga, 1777; war with France; Walcheren expedition; battles by sea:—the Nile, 1798; Copenhagen, 1801; Trafalgar 1805; battles by land: Salamanca, 1812; Vittoria, 1813; Waterloo, 1815. Battle of Navarino, 1827.		Independence of the United States, 1782; trial of Warren Hastings; French Revolution, 1789; Union with Ireland, 1801; Treaty of Vienna, 1815.		William Pitt; Warren Hastings; Edmund Burke; Sheridan; Fox; Lord Nelson; Duke of Wellington; Burns; James Watt; John Wilkes.	
GEORGE IV.	1820			Roman Catholic Emancipation bill.		Wellington; Sir Robt. Peel; Canning; Lord Byron; Sir Walter Scott.	
WILLIAM IV.	1830			First Railway, 1825; Reform Bill, 1832; Abolition of slavery, 1833.			
VICTORIA	1837	Afghan war; Sikh war; Crimean war; Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, 1854; capture of Sebastopol, 1855; Indian Mutiny: siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, 1857.		Hanover reverts to the male line; Chartist agitation; repeal of the corn laws; Volunteers organised.		Albert, Prince Consort; Wellington; Peel; Lord Palmerston; General Hailey; Lord Clyde; George Stephenson; John Keble; Thackeray.	

<i>The Seven Crusades.</i>	<i>The Thirteen Battles of the Wars of the Roses.</i>	<i>The Six Queens of Henry VIII.</i>	<i>The Seven Battles of the Great Rebellion.</i>
A.D.	A.D.		A.D.
1. Godfrey de Bouillon, Jerusalem taken 1095	1. First S. Alban's... 1455	1. Catharine of Arragon.	1. Edgehill 1642
2. Louis VII..... 1147	2. Bloreheath 1459	2. Anne Boleyn.	2. First Newbury 1643
3. Richard I. & Philip Augustus 1189	3. Northampton ... } 1460 4. Wakefield..... }	3. Jane Seymour.	3. Marston Moor ... } 1644 4. Second Newbury }
4. Andrew of Hungary 1217	5. Mortimer's Cross } 1461 6. Second S. Alban's }	4. Anne of Cleves.	5. Naseby 1645
5. Frederick II., Jerusalem taken 1227	7. Towton..... 8. Hedgley Moor ... } 1464 9. Hexham }	5. Catharine Howard.	6. Dunbar 1650
6. Louis IX., (S. Louis) 1248	10. Edgecote..... 1469	6. Catharine Parr.	7. Worcester 1651
7. Louis IX., (S. Louis) 1269	11. Barnet } 1471 12. Tewkesbury }		
	13. Bosworth 1485		

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

A.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

England, Wales and Scotland form the kingdom of Great Britain, and with the kingdom of Ireland, India, and Colonies in all parts of the world make up the British Empire.

Population of England and Wales	.	about 20,000,000
„ Scotland	„	3,000,000
„ Ireland	„	6,000,000
„ India, including the dependent provinces, . .	probably	180,000,000
„ Colonies	about	6,000,000

Rough total of Queen Victoria's subjects 215,000,000

England, Wales and Scotland form an island, surrounded on the North by the North Sea; on the West by the Atlantic, the Irish Sea and S. George's Channel; on the South by the English Channel; and on the East by the German Ocean, or North Sea.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

England is separated from Scotland by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills and the Solway Frith. Its greatest length, from the Land's End to Berwick on Tweed, is 370 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Lowestoft Ness to S. David's Head, is 260 miles. England is divided into forty counties or shires, and Wales into twelve, fifty-two in all. These may be grouped as follows:—

Six Northern Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Northumberland	Newcastle	On the Tyne.
Cumberland	Carlisle	" Eden.
Westmoreland	Appleby	" Eden.
Durham	Durham	" Wear.
Yorkshire	York	" Ouse.
Lancashire	Lancaster	" Lune.

Six Western Counties.

Cheshire	Chester	On the Dee.
Shropshire or Salop	Shrewsbury	" Severn.
Herefordshire	Hereford	" Wye.
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	" Wye.
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	" Severn.
Somersetshire	Bristol	" Avon.

Nine Southern Counties.

Cornwall	Launceston	On the Attery, a stream of the Tamer.
Devonshire	Exeter	On the Exe.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester	" Frome.
Wiltshire or Wilts.	Salisbury	" Avon.
Berkshire or Berks.	Reading	At the junction of the Thames and Kennet.
Hampshire or Hants.	Winchester	On the Itchen.
Sussex	Chichester	In the S.W. of the County.
Surrey	Guildford	On the Wey.
Kent	Canterbury	" Stour.

Five Eastern Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Essex	Chelmsford	On the Chelmer.
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	" Cam.
Suffolk	Ipswich	" Orwell.
Norfolk	Norwich	" Yare.
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	" Witham.

Fourteen Midland Counties.

Nottinghamshire or Notts.	Nottingham	On the Trent.
Leicestershire	Leicester	" Soar.
Derbyshire	Derby	" Derwent.
Staffordshire	Stafford	" Sow.
Warwickshire	Warwick	" Avon.
Worcestershire	Worcester	" Severn.
Oxfordshire or Oxon	Oxford	" Isis.
Buckinghamshire or Bucks.	Buckingham	" Great Ouse.
Middlesex	LONDON	" THAMES.
Hertfordshire or Herts.	Hertford	" Lea.
Bedfordshire	Bedford	" Great Ouse.
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon	" Great Ouse.
Northamptonshire	Northampton	" Nen.
Rutlandshire	Oakham	In the middle of the County.

Twelve Counties of Wales.

[North Wales.]

Anglesey	Beaumaris	On the Menai Strait.
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	" "
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Near the Clwyd.
Flintshire	Flint	On the Dee.
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Near the Severn.
Merionethshire	{ Dolgelly	On the Avon.
	{ Bala	" Bala Mere.

[*South Wales.*]

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Cardiganshire	Cardigan	On the Teify.
Radnorshire	New Radnor	„ Somergill.
Brecknockshire	Brecknock or Brecon „	Usk.
Glamorganshire	Cardiff and Llandaff „	Taafé.
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen	„ Towy.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke	On Milford Haven.

a. **CATHEDRAL CITIES** are those from which the Bishop of the Diocese takes his title, and where there is a Cathedral. The term City belongs only to such places, and to Westminster. England is divided for Ecclesiastical or Church purposes into two Provinces, viz., Canterbury and York. The Bishops of Canterbury and York are called Archbishops, and their Cathedral Churches are the Metropolitan Churches of their Provinces. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the highest spiritual ruler in the Church of England, and is called Primate of All England. The Archbishop of York is called Primate of England.

- 1.—*Province of Canterbury.* Canterbury in Kent, on the Stour; London; Winchester in Hants, on the Itchen; Rochester in Kent, on the Medway; Chichester in the S.W. of Sussex; Salisbury in Wilts, on the Avon; Exeter in Devon, on the Exe; Bath and Wells in Somersetshire; Gloucester and Bristol in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; Oxford on the Isis; Hereford on the Wye; Worcester on the Severn; Lichfield in Staffordshire; Peterborough in Northamptonshire on the Nen; Ely in Cambridgeshire; Norwich in Norfolk on the Yare; Lincoln on the Witham; S. Asaph in Flintshire on the Clwyd; Bangor in Caernarvonshire on the Menai Strait; Llandaff in Glamorganshire

on the Taafe; S. David's in Pembrokeshire near the West Coast.

2.—*Province of York.* York on the Ouse; Durham on the Wear; Carlisle on the Eden; Ripon in Yorkshire on the Ure; Manchester in Lancashire on the Irwell; Chester on the Dee.

The Bishop of the Isle of Man, styled the Bishop of Sodor and Man, belongs to the Province of York.

b. *SEA PORT TOWNS.* London; Liverpool in Lancashire on the Mersey; Birkenhead in Cheshire opposite to Liverpool; Bristol on the Avon; Falmouth on the coast of Cornwall; Portland in Dorset; Southampton in Hants on Southampton Water, formed by the Itchen and Test; Dover in Kent on the Straits of Dover; Rochester on the Medway; Yarmouth in Norfolk on the Yare; Kingston-on-Hull in Yorkshire on the Humber at the mouth of the Hull; Sunderland in Durham on the Wear; Hartlepool in Durham on the Tees; Newcastle on the Tyne. Plymouth and Devonport in Devon, Portland in Dorset, Portsmouth in Hants, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich and Deptford in Kent, and Pembroke on Milford Haven are the great arsenals and stations for the Royal Navy.

c. *MANUFACTURING TOWNS.* Manchester in Lancashire on the Irwell, with the neighbouring towns in Cheshire and Lancashire, noted for cotton; Leeds on the Aire, Bradford, Halifax and Wakefield on the Calder, for woollen and worsted goods; Sheffield on the Don for cutlery; all in Yorkshire. Birmingham in Warwickshire, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, and Wednesbury in South Staffordshire, and Merthyr Tydvil in Glamorganshire for hardware and iron; Stoke upon Trent with the neighbouring towns in North Staffordshire, called the Potteries, for pottery; Worcester for china; Kidderminster in Worcestershire for carpets; Norwich for crape; Coventry in

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Warwickshire for watches; Nottingham on the Trent for hosiery and lace; Leicester on the Soar for hosiery; Burton on Trent in Staffordshire for ale; Luton and Dunstable in Bedfordshire for straw-plaiting.

d. WATERING PLACES AND PLEASURE TOWNS. Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, and Eastbourne on the coast of Sussex; Ramsgate and Margate on the coast of Kent; Lowestoft on the coast of Suffolk; Scarborough on the coast of Yorkshire; Rhyl on the coast of Flintshire; Aberystwith on the coast of Cardiganshire; Penzance on the coast of Cornwall; Torquay on the coast of Devon; Weymouth on the coast of Dorset; Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Ventnor in the Isle of Wight; Bath in Somerset; Cheltenham in Gloucestershire; Malvern in Worcestershire; Leamington in Warwickshire; Buxton and Matlock in Derbyshire; Harrogate in Yorkshire; Tunbridge Wells in Kent. Epsom in Surrey, Doncaster in Yorkshire, and Newmarket in Cambridgeshire are noted for their races.

e. AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. Howden in Yorkshire, Horn-castle in Lincolnshire, Rugeley in Staffordshire are noted for their horse fairs; Chester for its cheese fair; Lewes and Chichester in Sussex for their sheep fairs; Barnet in Hertfordshire for its cattle fair. Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Wilts, Dorset and Devon are noted for their dairy produce; Durham for beasts; Sussex, Gloucestershire and Leicestershire for sheep. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Oxon, Berks, and the Isle of Thanet are the greatest wheat districts; Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire are potato districts; Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Worcestershire are the hop counties; and Devon, Herefordshire and Worcestershire are the cider counties.

f. UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS. Oxford on the Isis with nineteen Colleges and five Halls; Cambridge on the Cam with seventeen Colleges; Durham on the Wear with one College

and two Halls; London on the Thames with two Colleges; Eton in Bucks on the Thames; Winchester on the Itchen, and Westminster on the Thames.

g. TOWNS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST. Windsor in Berks on the Thames, the chief royal residence; Stratford on Avon in Warwickshire, the birthplace of Shakespeare; Lichfield, the birth-place of Dr. Samuel Johnson and Garrick the actor; Huntingdon on the Great Ouse, the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell; Hastings in Sussex, where William the Conqueror defeated Harold; Lewes, where Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III.; Caernarvon, where the first Prince of Wales was born; S. Alban's in Hertfordshire, where the first Martyr suffered in Britain; Canterbury, where S. Augustine received the first Saxon converts; Ipswich, where Cardinal Wolsey was born; Leicester, where he died; Oxford, where the Reformers, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were burned; York, the old capital of the North of England.

CAPES AND HEADLANDS

Form the prominent features of the coast line, and by their help it is easy to draw a coast outline of any country.

CAPES, etc.

1. *On the East Coast*:—Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Lowestoft Ness, the Naze, North Foreland, South Foreland.
2. *On the South Coast*:—Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsey Bill, the Needles, S. Alban's Head, Portland Bill, Start Point, and the Lizard.
3. *On the West Coast*:—the Land's End, Hartland Point, Worm's Head, S. Gowen's Head, S. David's Head, Strumble Head, Braich-y-Pwl, Holyhead, Great Orme's Head, S. Bees' Head.

BAYS AND STRAITS.

1. *Formed by the German Ocean*:—Robin Hood's Bay, Bridlington Bay, Humber Mouth, the Wash, the Downs.
2. Straits of Dover, between the German Ocean and English Channel.
3. *Formed by the English Channel*:—Spithead, the Solent, Portland, Torbay, Mount's Bay.
4. *Formed by S. George's Channel and the Irish Sea*:—Bristol Channel, Milford Haven, S. Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Caernarvon Bay, Menai Straits, Morecambe Bay, Solway Frith.

MOUNTAINS

Determine the features of the interior of a country as Capes do the outline of the coast, and give direction to the whole river system.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS. Cheviot Hills in Northumberland; the Pennine chain running from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak in Derbyshire, of which Cross Fell, between Cumberland and Durham, and Bowfell, Whernside, Ingleborough and Pen-y-gant in Yorkshire are the principal heights; the Cumberland Mountains including Scafell (3166 feet), Helvellyn and Skiddaw; Snowdon (3571 feet), Cader Idris, Plinlimmon and Brecknock Beacon in Wales; the Wrekin in Shropshire; the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire; the Cotswold in Gloucestershire; the Mendip and Quantock Hills in Somersetshire; Exmoor and Dartmoor in Devon; the Wolds in Lincolnshire; the Chiltern Hills in Bucks and Oxon; and the North and South Downs (860 feet) in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of German Ocean*:—

THAMES (215 miles) called the Isis down to its junction

with the Thames, with its other streams the Cherwell, Coln, Lea, Kennett, Wey, Mole, Medway.

GREAT OUSE (145 miles) with its stream the Cam.

THE NEN, WELLAND and WITHAM.

{ TRENT (180 miles) with the Tame, Soar, Dove, and Derwent,

and

{ YORKSHIRE OUSE (150 miles), formed by the Swale and Ure, with its streams the Nid, Wharf, Aire, Calder, Don and Derwent, fall from opposite sides into the

HUMBER, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

TYNE (70 miles), WEAR, and TEES.

2. *Basin of English Channel:—*

AVON in Wilts (70 miles), ITCHEN, EXE, and TAMAR (55 miles).

3. *Basins of S. George's Channel and Irish Sea:—*

SEVERN (240 miles), with the Avon* (upper), the Stour and the Teme.

WYE, DEE, MERSEY with the Irwell, RIBBLE and EDEN.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the German Ocean:—*Coquet, Holy Island or Lindisfarne, Sheppey and Thanet.

2. *In the English Channel:—*Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

3. *In the Atlantic:—*the Scilly Isles.

4. *In the Irish Sea:—*Anglesea and Isle of Man.

LAKES. Windermere, Ullswater, Derwentwater or Keswick Lake, with several other smaller and very beautiful lakes or

* There are several rivers in England called Avon, the name being really a British word signifying water. Thus we have the Avon in Warwickshire, the Avon in Somerset, the Avon in Wilts and Hants, and the Avon in Merionethshire. So there are several rivers called Ouse, there being a Sussex Ouse, a Little Ouse as well as the Great Ouse, and the Yorkshire Ouse.

meres in Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland; Bala Mere in Wales.

COAL FIELDS, MINES, &c. *Coal* is found in Northumberland and Durham, Whitehaven in Cumberland, South Lancashire, Leeds to Nottingham, North and South Staffordshire, Coalbrook Dale in Shropshire, Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, both sides of the Lower Avon in Somerset, North Wales through Flint and Denbigh, South Wales in Glamorgan, Caermarthen and Pembroke. *Iron* is found for the most part where coal is, and elsewhere, as in Kent and Sussex, though not now wrought in those counties. *Copper* especially in Cornwall and Anglesea. *Lead* in Derbyshire, Cumberland, and North and South Wales. *Tin* in Cornwall. *Salt* in Cheshire in the valley of the Weaver. *Slate* in Wales. *Building-stone* in Yorkshire, Notts and Derby, and at Ancaster, Portland and Bath.

RAILWAYS. The North Western, from London to Birmingham, Holyhead for Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Carlisle and Scotland. The Great Northern through Peterborough for Doncaster, York, Edinburgh, Perth and Aberdeen. The South Eastern through Kent to Dover and Ramsgate. The London Chatham and Dover to the same towns. The London Brighton and South Coast line connecting those towns with Portsmouth, Lewes, and Hastings. The Great Western from London to Bristol, Exeter and Cornwall, and South Wales; and by Oxford to Birmingham and Birkenhead. The South Western to Southampton, Salisbury, and Exeter. The Midland, making Derby its head-quarters connects the towns of the Midland Counties with London, Birmingham and the Yorkshire districts. Each of these lines has numerous branches. The first railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830.

JUDGES' CIRCUITS. The Counties of England and Wales are divided into eight groups called *Circuits* for the purpose of ad-

ministering justice. Twice in the year, and oftener if required, the Judges of the chief courts in Westminster go through the country as the Queen's representatives, and hold an *Assize* in one or more towns of each county, according to its population. The Circuits, with the Counties they comprise, are named as follows:—(it being understood that the *Assize* is held in the chief town of each county, except when another town is specified in brackets.)

Home Circuit:—Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent [Maidstone], Sussex [Lewes], Surrey [Guildford, Croydon and Kingston-on-Thames].

Western Circuit:—Hampshire, Wiltshire [Salisbury and Devizes], Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall [Bodmin], Somersetshire [Taunton and Bristol].

Oxford Circuit:—Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire.

Midland Circuit:—Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire [York and Leeds].

Norfolk Circuit:—Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire [Aylesbury], Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk [Bury S. Edmund's and Ipswich], Norfolk.

Northern Circuit:—Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire [Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester.]

North Wales:—Montgomeryshire [Welshpool], Merionethshire [Bala, Dolgelly], Denbighshire [Ruthin], Caernarvonshire [Anglesey], Flintshire [Mold], Cheshire.

South Wales:—Pembrokeshire [Haverfordwest], Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire [Swansea, Cardiff], Brecknockshire, Radnorshire [Presteign], Cheshire.*

* There being but little assize business on the Welsh Circuits, one Judge only attends each of them, and the two meet at Chester for the business of that county.

The Government of Great Britain and Ireland is a limited or constitutional, but hereditary monarchy. The sovereign must belong to the Church of England; he (or she) can dissolve parliament, refuse assent to any bill passed by parliament, and can choose his own ministers of state; as the fountain of honour he confers all titles; he can make war or peace and form alliances; he is the head of the Army and Navy, of all the Law Courts, and the temporal head of the Church.

Parliament consists of two houses: one of peers, called the house of Lords, which is an hereditary body; the other, the house of Commons, which is an elective body, chosen by the ratepayers of boroughs and the freeholders of counties. The house of Lords is not limited in number; the house of Commons consists of 654 members, *i.e.*, 496 for England and Wales, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland.* The president of the house of Commons is called the Speaker, who, while in office, ranks as the first Commoner in England. The great power of the House of Commons lies in its having the exclusive right of voting all supplies of money needed by the government. Parliament cannot last more than seven years; it seldom lasts so long. When the sovereign dissolves it, a general election follows. The period during which Parliament sits is called a Session, and this is ended by the Crown proroguing it, as it is called. The Crown must give forty days' notice before the assembling of Parliament. As the supplies are only voted for a year the Crown must call a Parliament every year. The Cabinet consists of the chief officers of State, or Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible to Parliament for their acts.

* These are the numbers for 1867.

II—SCOTLAND.

Scotland is 270 miles in length from Dunnet Head to the Mull of Galloway, and 150 miles wide from Buchan Ness to Ardnamurchan Point. Scotland is divided into thirty-three shires or counties: ten northern, ten central, and thirteen southern.

Ten Northern Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
{ Orkneys	Kirkwall	In Mainland of the Orkneys.
{ and	and	
{ Shetland Isles	Lerwick	In Mainland of Shetland.
Caithness	Wick	On the East Coast.
Sutherland	Dornoch	„ Dornoch Frith.
Cromartyshire	Cromarty	„ Cromarty Frith.
Ross-shire	Dingwall	„ „
Inverness-shire	Inverness	At the mouth of the Ness.
Nairnshire	Nairn	„ „ Nairn.
Elginshire or Moray	Elgin	On the Lossie.
Banffshire	Banff	At the mouth of the Deveron.
Aberdeenshire	Aberdeen	„ „ Dee.

Ten Central Counties.

Kincardineshire or the		
Mearns	Bervie	On the Coast.
Forfarshire or Angus	Forfar	Nr. the middle of the county.
Fifeshire	Cupar	On the Eden.
Kinross-shire	Kinross	On Loch Leven.
Clackmannanshire	Clackmannan	Near the Forth.
Perthshire	Perth	On the Tay.
Argyllshire	Inverary	On Loch Fyne.
Buteshire	Rothsay	On the Coast.
Dumbartonshire or the		
Lennox	Dumbarton	Nr. the mouth of the Leven.
Stirlingshire	Stirling	On the Forth.

Thirteen Southern Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Linlithgow or West Lothian	Linlithgow	Nr: the Frith of Forth.
Edinburghshire or Mid-Lothian	Edinburgh	" "
Haddington or East Lothian	Haddington	On the Tyne.
Berwickshire or Merse	Greenlaw	" Blackadder.
Roxburgh or Teviotdale	Jedburgh	" Jed.
Selkirkshire	Selkirk	" Ettrick.
Peebles-shire	Peebles	" Tweed.
Lanarkshire	Lanark	" Clyde.
Renfrewshire	Renfrew	Near the Clyde.
Ayrshire	Ayr	On the Ayr.
Wigtonshire	Wigton	On Wigton Bay.
Kircudbrightshire	Kircudbright	On the Dee.
Dumfries-shire	Dumfries	" Nith.

a. CATHEDRAL CITIES. As the established Church of Scotland is Presbyterian there are no Bishops in it, and the Cathedrals are all in ruins except Glasgow. There is, however, an Episcopal Church, independent of the State, governed by seven Bishops, the head of whom is called Primus. The principal remains of Cathedrals are at S. Andrew's in Fife, where was formerly an Archbishop; Elgin in Moray, famous for its ruins; Dunkeld and Dunblane in Perthshire; and Glasgow, which has lately been restored by Government for the use of the Presbyterians.

b. SEA PORT TOWNS. Glasgow in Lanarkshire on the Clyde, the largest city in Scotland; Greenock in Renfrewshire on the

Frith of Clyde; Leith on the Frith of Forth, the port of Edinburgh; Dundee in Forfarshire on the Frith of Tay; Aberdeen at the mouth of the Dee.

c. MANUFACTURING TOWNS. Glasgow on the Clyde famous for cotton; Greenock and Port Glasgow on the Clyde for their iron ships; Paisley on the White Cart in Renfrewshire for muslin, cotton, and shawls; Dundee in Forfarshire and Dunfermline in Fifeshire for linen; Galashiels on the Gala in Selkirk for woollen cloth; and Alloa on the Forth in Clackmannanshire for its ale.

d. AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumfries noted for dairy produce; the Dunlop cheeses are made in Ayrshire. The Eastern Counties grow quantities of potatoes. Oats are the staple crop of Scotland, but wheat is excellently cultivated in the Lothians, Berwickshire, and especially in the district called the Carse of Gowrie in Perthshire and Forfarshire. The plain of Strathmore in Kincardineshire and Stirlingshire is the largest continuous level in Scotland, highly fertile and eighty miles long from N.E. to S.W. varying in breadth from one to sixteen miles. Clydesdale breeds excellent horses; and the Shetland Islands are famous for their small ponies and fine woolled sheep.

e. UNIVERSITIES. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and S. Andrew's.

f. HISTORICAL PLACES. Scone (Scoon) in Perthshire, where the Scottish kings were crowned; Stirling, near which is Bannockburn; Falkirk in Stirlingshire; Culloden near Inverness, where Prince Charles Edward Stuart was crushed by the Duke of Cumberland; Glencoe, where the massacre took place in the time of William III.; Loch Leven Castle, where Queen Mary was imprisoned; Abbotsford in Roxburghshire, where Sir Walter Scott lived and died; Melrose, famous for its ruined abbey

in the same county; Dryburgh, on the Tweed in Roxburghshire, where Sir Walter Scott was buried; Ayr, near which Robert Burns was born; Whithorn on Wigton bay, where the first Christian Church in Scotland was erected by S. Ninian; Iona or Icolmkill, an island where was a famous school of learning when Europe generally was sunk in ignorance, during the seventh and eighth centuries.

CAVES, etc.

1. *On the North Coast*:—Cape Wrath, Dunnet Head, Duncansbay Head.
2. *On the East Coast*:—Tarbet Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Buchan Ness, Fife Ness, S. Abb's Head.
3. *On the South Coast*:—Mull of Galloway, Burrow Head, Ross Head.
4. *On the West Coast*:—Corsill Point, Mull of Cantire, and Ardnamurchan Point.

FRITHS, BAYS or LOCHS, etc. Formed by

1. *The North Sea*:—Pentland, Dornoch, Cromarty and Moray Friths; Frith of Tay and Frith of Forth.
2. *The Irish Sea*:—Solway Frith, Wigton and Glenluce Bays.
3. *The North Channel*—Loch Ryan, Frith of Clyde, Loch Long, Loch Fyne, Kilbrannan Sound, Kyles of Bute.
4. *The Atlantic*:—Sound of Isla, Sound of Jura, Sound of Mull, the Minch, Loch Broom.

MOUNTAINS. The Grampians extend across Scotland from the North Sea, Westerly to Loch Linnhe where they end in Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain (4368 feet high); and South Westerly towards the Frith of Clyde where they may be said to end in Ben Lomond: Cairngorm, noted for its crystals, Ben Mac Dhui, and Schiehallien belong to this range; the Pentland Hills in Edinburghshire; the Lammermoor Hills on the borders of East Lothian and Berwickshire; and

the Cheviot Hills between Roxburghshire and Northumberland.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of North Sea*—The **TWEED** with its streams, the **Et-trick** and **Teviot**; the **FORTH**, the **TAY**, the **DEE**, the **DON**, the **SPEY**.
2. *Basin of North Channel*—The **CLYDE**.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the North Sea*—The Orkneys and the Shetland Isles.
2. *In the Atlantic*—The Hebrides or Western Isles, including **Skye**, **Lewis**, **Mull**, **Jura**, **Isla**, **Staffa**, **Iona**.
3. *In the Frith of Clyde*—**Bute**, **Arran**, **Great and Little Cumb-ray**.

LOCHS or **LAKES**. **Loch Lomond** between **Dumbartonshire** and **Stirlingshire**; **Loch Katrine** and **Loch Tay** in **Perthshire**; **Loch Leven** in **Kinross-shire**; **Loch Lochie** and **Loch Ness**, united by the **Caledonian Canal** and so joining the **Atlantic** and the **North Sea**, in **Inverness-shire**; **Loch Awe** in **Argyllshire**.

COAL FIELDS and **MINES**. The great **Coal** district extends from **Fife Ness** in **Fifeshire** to the coast of **Ayrshire**, the richest produce being near **Fife**, **Edinburgh** and **Glasgow**. **Iron** is found extensively in many parts of the same district, and **Lead** in the hills in **Lanark** and **Dumfries**.

III.—IRELAND.

Ireland is in shape an irregular parallelogram whose angles would be at **Malin Head**, **Carnsore Point**, **Mizen Head** and **Erris Head**; lines drawn from these points would give an excellent framework, as it were, on which to construct a map of the island. Ireland is bounded on the **North**, **West** and **South** by

the Atlantic Ocean; and on the East by the North Channel, the Irish Sea and S. George's Channel. Its length from Malin Head to Mizen Head is about 290 miles and its breadth from Howth Head to Slyne Head is about 140. It is divided into four provinces, Ulster in the North, Leinster in the East, Munster in the South, Connaught in the West; and into thirty-two counties, situated as follows:—

Ulster—Nine Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Antrim	Belfast	On Belfast Lough or Carrickfergus Bay.
Londonderry	Londonderry	On the Foyle.
Donegal	Donegal	On Donegal Bay.
Tyrone	Omagh	On the Drumragh.
Down	Downpatrick	Nr. Strangford Lough.
Armagh	Armagh	On the Callen.
Monaghan	Monaghan	In the Centre.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	On Lough Erne.
Cavan	Cavan	On the Cavan.

Leinster—Twelve Counties.

Louth	Dundalk	On Dundalk Bay.
Meath	Trim	On the Boyne.
West Meath	Mullingar	In the Centre.
Longford	Longford	On the Camlin.
King's County	Tullamore	In the Centre.
Kildare	Kildare	„ East.
Dublin	Dublin	On the Liffey.
Wicklow	Wicklow	„ Coast.
Queen's County	Maryborough	In the Centre.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	On the Nore.
Carlow	Carlow	„ Barrow.
Wexford	Wexford	„ Slaney.

Munster—Six Counties.

COUNTY.	CHIEF TOWN.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Tipperary	Clonmel	On the Suir.
Limerick	Limerick	„ Shannon.
Clare	Ennis	„ Fergus.
Kerry	Tralee	On Tralee Bay.
Cork	Cork	On the Lee.
Waterford	Waterford	„ Suir.

Connaught—Five Counties.

Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon	On the Shannon.
Sligo	Sligo	On Sligo Bay.
Mayo	Castlebar	On Lough Castlebar.
Galway	Galway	On Galway Bay.
Roscommon	Roscommon	Near Lough Ree.

a. EPISCOPAL SEES. The Established Church of Ireland forms a part of the United Church of England and Ireland; about four-fifths of the people, however, are Roman Catholics, while of the rest nearly one half are Presbyterians, who are most numerous in Ulster, that province having a large Scotch element in its population. In Ireland there are two Archbishopsrics: Armagh, Dublin; and ten Bishopsrics: Meath, Tuam, Ossory, Cashel, Down and Connor, Derry, Limerick, Killaloe, Cork, Kilmore.

b. SEA PORT TOWNS. *East Coast*—Belfast, at the head of Belfast Lough or Carrickfergus Bay, the first port in Ireland; Dublin, on Dublin Bay, at the mouth of the Liffey; Wexford, on Wexford Haven, at the mouth of the Slaney. *South Coast*—Waterford, on Waterford Harbour, at the mouth of the Suir; Cork, on Cork Harbour, at the mouth of the Lee. *West Coast*—Limerick, near the Estuary of the Shannon; Galway, on

Galway Bay, the port for New York steamers. *North Coast*—Londonderry near the mouth of the Foyle.

c. MANUFACTURING TOWNS. Belfast on Belfast Lough, famous for its linen and cotton; Dublin on the Liffey, Newry near the head of Carlingford Bay, Drogheda on the Boyne, all famous for linen; Limerick for its gloves.

d. AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. With the exception of the linen manufacturing districts above-mentioned, Ireland is an agricultural country though a considerable part of it is not under cultivation. Its chief products are cattle, pigs, butter, potatoes, grain and eggs. Provisions of all these kinds are largely exported, the principal seats of the trade being Cork, Limerick, Dublin and Belfast. Flax is grown largely in Ulster for the linen manufacture.

e. UNIVERSITIES. Dublin is the only University in Ireland: but there are Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway. There is also a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth in Kildare.

f. HISTORICAL PLACES. Dublin the capital, the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant; Drogheda on the Boyne, near which the Battle of the Boyne took place between James II and William III.; Londonderry on the Foyle, famous for its siege by James II.; Valentia Bay, from which the Atlantic Telegraph Cable is laid.

CAPES, etc.

1. *On the East Coast*—S. John's Head, Howth Head, Wicklow Head.
2. *On the South Coast*—Carnsore Point, Cape Clear, Mizen Head.
3. *On the West Coast*—Kerry Head, Cape Sybil, Loop Head, Black Head, Slyne Head, Achil Head, Erris Head.

4. *On the North Coast*—Rossan Head, Bloody Foreland, Malin Head, Fair Head or Benmore.

BAYS, LOUGHS, etc. Formed by

1. *The Irish Sea*—Belfast Lough or Carrickfergus Bay, Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Carlingford Bay, Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, Wexford Haven.
2. *The Atlantic Ocean.* (a) *On the South Coast*—Waterford Harbour, Cork Harbour, Kinsale Harbour, Roaring Water Bay. (b) *On the West Coast*—Dunmanus Bay, Bantry Bay, Kenmare River, Dingle Bay, Tralee Bay, Galway Bay, Killery Harbour, Clew Bay, Blacksod Bay, Killala Bay, Sligo Bay, Donegal Bay. (c) *On the North Coast*—Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle.

MOUNTAINS. Mourne Mountains, south east of Ulster; Wicklow Hills in the east, and Slieve Bloom Mountains in the west, of Leinster; Knockmeledown Mountains in the east, and Macgillycuddy's Reeks in the West, of Munster; Mount Ne-phin, west of Connaught; the Hills of Donegal, north west of Ulster.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of the Irish Sea*—The LAGAN, the BOYNE, the LIFFEY with its stream the Blackwater, the SLANEY.
2. *Basin of the Atlantic Ocean.* (a) *On the South Coast*—The BARROW with its stream the Nore, the SUIR, the LEE, the BANDON. (b) *On the West Coast*—The SHANNON (220 miles, the finest river in the United Kingdom) with its streams the Suck and the Maig; the MOR. (c) *On the North Coast*—The FOYLE, the BANN.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Irish Sea*—Lambay Island.
2. *In the Atlantic Ocean*—Clear Island, Bear Island, Puffin Island, Valentia Island, the Blaskets, Arran Isles, Clare Island, Arranmore, Achil Island, Rathlin Island.

LOUGHS or LAKES. Lough Neagh (the largest lake in the British Isles), and Lough Erne in Ulster; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, in the course of the Shannon, between Leinster and Connaught; Lakes of Killarney in Munster; Loughs Corrib, Mask, Conn and Gara in Connaught.

COALFIELDS and MINES. The principal Coalfield is at Kilkenny in the south west of Leinster. Copper is found in Cork.

B. THE FOUR CONTINENTS.

I. — EUROPE.

There are four Continents:— Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Europe is the smallest of these. It is about 3500 miles from East to West and about 2500 from North to South. Europe is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean; on the West by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and Mount Caucasus; on the East by the Caspian Sea, the River Oural and the Oural Mountains. The population is about 290,000,000. It is divided into the following States:—

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Great Britain	London	On the Thames.
France	Paris	„ Seine.
Spain	Madrid	„ Manzanares, a stream of the Tagus.
Portugal	Lisbon	„ Tagus.
Italy	Florence	„ Arno.
Papal States	Rome	„ Tiber
Switzerland	Berne	„ Aar.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	On the Neckar, a stream of the Rhine.
Bavaria	Munich	„ Isar, a stream of the Danube.
Saxony	Dresden	„ Elbe.
Prussia	Berlin	„ Spree, a stream of the Elbe.
Belgium	Brussels	„ Senne, a stream of the Scheldt.
Holland or the Netherlands	Amsterdam	„ Amstel.
Denmark	Copenhagen	In the Island of Zealand.
Sweden	Stockholm	On Lake Mälar.
Russia	S. Petersburg	On the Neva.
Austria	Vienna	„ Danube.
Turkey	Constantinople	„ Straits of Constantinople.
Greece	Athens	„ Gulf of Ægina.

RELIGION. Several forms of Religion prevail on the Continent of Europe; they are distributed as follows:—

1. *Roman Catholic*—Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Papal States, Austria, Poland.
2. *Protestant*—Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Prussia. In Wurtemberg and Bavaria both forms are professed about equally, while in Prussia about one-third are Roman Catholics. In Switzerland ten Cantons are Roman Catholic, eight Protestant, and four are mixed.
3. *Greek Church*—Russia, Greece, and a large part of the Turkish dominions.
4. *Mahometan*—Turkey.

N.B. There is a Bishop of the English Church at Gibraltar for the English on the Mediterranean, and another see is

about to be founded at Heligoland for the English in the North of Europe.

GOVERNMENT. *Empires* — France, Austria, Russia and Turkey. *Papacy*—The Papal States. *Republic*—Switzerland. The rest are kingdoms. The sovereign of Russia is called the Czar (or Emperor); of Austria, the Kaiser (or Emperor); of Turkey, the Padischa (or Sultan).

GREAT POWERS. There are five great powers of Europe; England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Italy aspires to the sixth place.

SEA PORTS. Those marked * are naval stations; those marked † belong to England.

1. *On the Arctic Ocean*—Archangel on the Northern Dwina.
2. *On the Baltic Sea*—Cronstadt* on the Gulf of Finland; Riga on the Southern Dwina; Memel on the Memel; Königsberg* on the Pregel; Dantzic* on the Vistula; Kiel* on the coast of Holstein; Copenhagen* on the Sound; Stockholm* on Lake Mälar.
3. *On the German Ocean*—Christiania at the head of the Skagerrack; Hamburgh and Altona on the Elbe; Amsterdam on the Amstel; Rotterdam on the Maese.
4. *On the Atlantic Ocean and English Channel*—Cherbourg* in the north of France; Brest* in the north west of France; Bordeaux on the Garonne; Oporto on the Douro; Lisbon* on the Tagus; Cadiz* on the Straits of Gibraltar.
5. *On the Mediterranean*—Gibraltar* † on the Straits of Gibraltar; Barcelona in the north east of Spain; Marseilles and Toulon* on the Gulf of Lyons; Genoa and Spezzia* on the Gulf of Genoa; Leghorn on the south of the Arno; Civita Vecchia on the north of the Tiber; Naples on the Bay of Naples; Palermo in the north of Sicily; Malta* † an island south of Sicily; Ancona,* Venice, and Trieste* in the

Adriatic Sea; Corfu on one of the Ionian Islands of that name; Piræus on the Gulf of Ægina; Saloniki on the Archipelago.

6. *On the Black Sea*—Constantinople* on the Straits of Constantinople; Odessa north west of the Black Sea; Sebastopol* in the Crimea.

MANUFACTURING TOWNS. Lyons at the junction of the Rhône with the Rhone noted for silk; Rouen on the Seine for cotton; Liege on the Maese for iron; Tournay on the Scarpe, a stream of the Scheldt, for carpets; Mechlin or Malines on the Dyle, a stream of the Scheldt, for lace; Breslau on the Oder for linen; Prague on the Moldau, a stream of the Elbe, for cotton and linen; Brunn on a stream of the Danube for woollen goods; Geneva on the lake of Geneva for watches; Milan on the Olona for silk; Barcelona in the north east of Spain for silk; Astrakhan on the Volga for leather; Archangel on the Northern Dwina for hemp.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. Central Europe and the south of Russia are noted for their corn districts; Russia, Norway and Sweden, and Northern and Central Germany for timber; Southern Russia and Holland for cattle; Spain for sheep; the North of Italy for silk; all the southern parts of Europe are wine districts, but those which export most largely to England are France, Spain, Portugal, and the valley of the Rhine.

CAVES, etc.

1. *On the North Coast*—Cape Nordkyn, North Cape, the Naze, the Skaw, Cape La Hogue.
2. *On the West Coast*—Cape S. Matthew, Cape Raz, Cape Ortel, Cape Finisterre, Cape Rocca, Cape S. Vincent.
3. *On the South Coast*—Cape Tarifa, Cape Spartivento, Cape Passaro, Cape di Leuca, Cape Matapan.

Cape Nordkyn in Norway is the most northerly, Cape Rocca in Portugal the most westerly, and Cape Tarifa in Spain the

most southerly point of the mainland of Europe. Cape Matapan in Greece is the farthest point south in the Eastern part of Europe.

BAYS, GULFS, INLAND SEAS, etc. Formed by

1. *The Arctic Ocean*—The White Sea.
2. *The Baltic Sea and German Ocean*—The Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, the Gulf of Riga, the Gulf of Dantzic, the Cattegat, the Skagerrack, and the Zuyder Zee.
3. *The Atlantic Ocean*—The English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the Bay of Cadiz.
4. *The Mediterranean Sea*—The Gulf of Lyons, the Gulf of Genoa, the Bay of Naples, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Patras, Lepanto, or Corinth, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov.

STRAITS. The Straits of Waigatz, connecting the White Sea and Arctic Ocean; the Sound, the Great Belt and the Little Belt, connecting the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat; the Straits of Dover, connecting the German Ocean and the English Channel; the Straits of Gibraltar, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea; the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia; the Straits of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; the Dardanelles, connecting the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; the Straits of Constantinople, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; the Straits of Kaffa or Yenikale, connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

MOUNTAINS.

1. *In the North*—The Dovrefield or Kiolen Mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the Oural Mountains, North East of Russia.
2. *In the South*—The Pyrenees between France and Spain; the

Alps, between Italy and Germany; the Carpathian Mountains, between Hungary and Poland; the Appenines in Italy, the Balkan in Turkey.

Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Mount Ætna in Sicily, Mount Hecla in Iceland and the Lipari Isles are *Volcanic*.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of the Arctic Ocean*—The Northern Dwina.
 2. *Basin of the Baltic Sea*—The Tornea, the Neva, the Southern Dwina, the Memel, the Vistula and the Oder.
 3. *Basin of the German Ocean*—The Elbe, the Weser and the Rhine.
 4. *Basin of the Atlantic Ocean*—The Seine, the Loire, the Gironde formed by the junction of the Garonne and Dordogne, the Douro and the Tagus.
 5. *Basin of the Mediterranean Sea*—The Ebro, the Rhone, the Tiber and the Po.
 6. *Basin of the Black Sea*—The Danube, the Dniester, the Boug, the Dnieper, the Don, and the Kouban.
- The Volga and Oural flow into the Caspian Sea.

PENINSULAS. Norway and Sweden, Jutland in Denmark, Spain and Portugal, Italy, the Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Russia.

ISTHMUSES. The Isthmus of Corinth connecting the Morea with Greece, the Isthmus of Perekop connecting the Crimea with Russia.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Arctic Ocean*—Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, the Lofoden Isles.
2. *In the Baltic Sea*—Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Aland, Gottland, Dago, and Oesel.
3. *In the German Ocean*—Heligoland belonging to Great Britain, Texel.

4. *In the Atlantic Ocean*—The British Isles, the Feroe Isles, Iceland and the Azores or Western Islands.
5. *In the Mediterranean Sea*—The Baleáric Isles (Iviça, Majorca, Minorca), Corsica, Sardinia, Elba, Sicily, Malta, the Dalmatian Isles, the Ionian Isles, Candia, Negropont and other islands of the Archipelago.

LAKES. The Lakes of Finland, Lakes Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Lakes Wener, Wetter and Mäclar in Sweden; Lakes Constance, Neufchatel, Geneva, Zurich and Lucerne in Switzerland; Lakes Maggiore, Como and Garda in Italy.

COALFIELDS and MINES. *Coal and Iron* — Belgium, North and South-East of France, Rhenish Prussia, Silesia, Poland and Sweden. *Gold, Silver and Copper*—Austria. *Lead*—Spain. *Quicksilver*—Spain and Austria. *Platinum*—Russia. *Rock Salt*—Austria and Spain.

II. — ASIA.

Asia is the largest of the four continents, being about 6700 miles from East to West and about 5400 from North to South. It is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean; on the West by the Oural Mountains, the river Oural, the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Levant, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; on the South by the Indian Ocean; and on the East by the Pacific Ocean. The population is about 600,000,000. It is divided into the following countries:—

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Turkey in Asia, <i>including</i>		
Asia Minor	Smyrna	On the Archipelago.
Armenia	Erzeroum	In the north-east.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION
Mesopotamia	Diarbekir	Between the Tigris and Euphrates.
Irak Arabi	Bagdad	On the Tigris.
Syria	Aleppo and Damascus	West from the Levant.
Arabia	{ Medina } { Mecca }	In the west.
Persia	{ Teheran } { Ispahan }	„ north. „ centre.
Afghanistan	Cabul	„ north-east.
Beloochistan	Kelat	„ „
<i>Hindoostan, including the Presidencies of</i>		
Bengal	Calcutta	On the Hooghly, a branch of the Ganges.
Madras	Madras	On the S.E. coast.
Bombay	Bombay	On an island off the west coast.
<i>Delhi, on the Jumna, was the capital of the old Mogul Empire in Hindoostan.</i>		
<i>Eastern Peninsula, including</i>		
Birmah	Ava	On the Irawady.
Siam	Bankok	„ Meinam
Cochin China	Hué	„ east coast.
China	Pekin	„ Peiho.
Thibet	Lhassa	On a stream of the Brahmapootra.
Mongolia or Chinese Tartary	Yarkand	On the Yarkiang.
<i>Turkestan or Independent Tartary,* including the Khanats of</i>		
Khiva	Khiva	On the Amoo or Oxus.
Kohan	Kohan	„ Syr Daria or Jaxartes.
Bokhara	Bokhara	„ Kohik. [tes.

* Much of this has lately been conquered by Russia, but the boundaries are not yet defined accurately.

Russia in Asia, including

Siberia or Russian Tartary, divided into		
{	Western Siberia	Tobolsk At the junction of the Tobol and Irtysh.
	Eastern Siberia	Irkutsk On the Angara.
Georgia	Tiflis	„ Kur.
Japan	Jedo	In the Island of Nippon.

RELIGION. Very few in Asia profess Christianity; there is no country where it is the prevailing religion.

1. *Christianity*—Parts of Armenia and Syria, parts of Siberia, the English and a few natives in India. There are six Bishopricks in Asia in communion with the Church of England, viz., Calcutta (*Metropolitan*), Madras, and Bombay in India; Colombo in Ceylon; Victoria in China; Labuan in Borneo. There is also a Bishop resident at Jerusalem.
2. *Mahometanism*—Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Turkestan, parts of Hindoostan especially in the north west, and the Malays.
3. *Brahminism*—Hindoostan.
4. *Buadhism*—China, Thibet, Eastern Peninsula, Mongolia, Japan.

GOVERNMENTS. Hindoostan is subject to England, and is governed by a Viceroy. Siberia is subject to Russia. Turkey in Asia is a part of the Ottoman Empire, under the Sultan. Arabia, Beloochistan and Mongolia are occupied by independent tribes; the Arabs, however, own a religious allegiance to the Sultan. The other governments are independent but despotic. The spiritual ruler of Japan is the "Mikado" who is nominally supreme; but the temporal Emperor, called the "Tycoon," or "Kouba," possesses the real power, though he does not seem to have much control over the "Daimios" or great lords.

SEA PORTS.

1. *On the Mediterranean Sea*—Smyrna on the Archipelago.
2. *On the Indian Ocean*—Suez at the head of the Red Sea; Aden on the Straits of Babel Mandel; Kurrachee at the west of the Indus; Bombay in the west of Hindoostan; Trincomalee in Ceylon; Madras in the south east of Hindoostan; Calcutta on the Hooghly; Rangoon on the Irawady; Singapore at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula.
3. *On the Pacific Ocean*—Bankok on the Meinam; Canton on the Si-Kiang, or "Canton River"; Foochow on the Min; Shanghai near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang; Nagasaki in the island of Kiou-Siou; Jedo on the island of Nippon; Petropaulovski in the south of Kamschatka.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. *Hindoostan*—Cotton, rice, coffee, tea, silk, opium, spices. *China*—Tea, silk, porcelain, lacquered ware. *Eastern Peninsula*—Cotton, sugar, spices, timber. *Persia*—Silk, carpets, shawls, sword-blades. *Arabia*—Coffee, gum, pearls. *Turkey in Asia*—Silk, dried fruits.

CAPES.

1. *On the North Coast*—North-east Cape, East Cape or Vostochnoi.
2. *On the East Coast*—Capes Lopatka, Shantung, Romania.
3. *On the South Coast*—Capes Negrais, Comorin, Ras-d-had.
4. *On the West Coast*—Cape Baba.

The North-east Cape is the most northerly point of the mainland of Asia; East Cape, the most easterly; Cape Romania, the most southerly; Cape Baba, the most westerly.

BAYS, GULFS, and INLAND SEAS. Formed by

1. *The Arctic Ocean*—The Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi.
2. *The Pacific Ocean*—The Sea of Kamschatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Gulf of Tartary, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Chinese Sea, the Gulf of Tonquin, the Sea of Celebes, the Gulf of Siam.

3. *The Indian Ocean*—The Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Cambay, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea.
4. *The Mediterranean Sea*—The Levant.

STRAITS. Behring's Straits, connecting the Arctic and Pacific Oceans; Straits of La Perouse connecting the Seas of Okhotsk and Japan; Straits of Formosa connecting the Yellow and Chinese Seas; Straits of Malacca connecting the Pacific and Indian Oceans; Palk's Passage between Ceylon and Hindoostan; Straits of Ormuz connecting the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf; Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb connecting the Arabian and Red Seas.

MOUNTAINS. Mount Taurus in Asia Minor; Mount Ararat in Armenia; Mount Lebanon in Syria; Mount Sinai in the north west of Arabia; Caucasus Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas; Elburz Mountains running east, south of the Caspian Sea; the Hindoo Koosh Mountains at the junction of Afghanistan, Turkestan, Mongolia and Hindoostan; the Himalaya Mountains between Hindoostan and Thibet; the Soliman Mountains on the north west frontier, the Western Ghauts on the west coast, and the Eastern Ghauts on the east coast of Hindoostan; the Tien-shan Mountains running north-east from the Hindoo Koosh into Mongolia; the Altai, Yablonoi and Stanovoi Mountains, separating Siberia from Mongolia; the Khing Khan Mountains, north-east from China; the Pe-ling Mountains, west of China. There are several volcanic mountains, especially in Japan and Java and other islands of the Malay Archipelago.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of the Pacific Ocean*—The Amoor or Saghalien, the Peiho, the Hoang-ho, the Yang-tse-Kiang, the Si-Kiang, the May-Kiang or Cambodia, the Meinam.

2. *Basin of the Arctic Ocean*—The Obi, the Yenesei and the Lena.

3. *Basin of the Indian Ocean*—The Irawady, the Brahmapootra, the Ganges, the Indus, the Euphrates with its stream the Tigris.

The Amoo, Jihon, or Oxus, and the Syr Daria, Sihon, or Jaxartes, fall into the Sea of Aral.

PENINSULAS. Asia Minor, Arabia, Sinai, Hindoostan, Eastern Peninsula, Malay Peninsula, Corea, Kamschatka.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Pacific Ocean*—The Kurile Islands, Saghalien, the Japan Islands, the Loo-choo Islands, Formosa, Hainan, the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Celebés, the Molucca or Spice Islands, Papua or New Guinea, Sumatra, Java, Timor. (Australia, the largest island so-called in the world, will be described separately.)

2. *In the Indian Ocean*—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ceylon, the Maldiva and Laccadive Islands, Perim.

3. *In the Mediterranean Sea*—Cyprus, Rhodes, Samos, Chios, Lesbos and other Islands of the Greek Archipelago.

ISTHMUS. The Isthmus of Suez connecting Asia with Africa.

LAKES. The Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral in Turkestan; Lake Van in Turkey in Asia; Lake Ouroomia in Persia; Lakes Balkash and Baikal in Siberia; and several lakes in the great central Plateau of Mongolia.

MINERALS. *Gold, Silver and Platinum* are found in the Siberian slopes of the Oural and Altai Mountains. *Gold* and *Silver* are also found in Japan. *Diamonds* and other precious stones in India. *Copper, Lead and Salt* in various parts. *Coal* in Hindoostan, China and Siberia, though not much worked.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia lies in the South Pacific Ocean: it is so large as to be sometimes called the fifth quarter of the globe, being more than three quarters the size of Europe.

It contains the following Colonies:—

COLONY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Victoria	Melbourne	On Port Philip.
New South Wales	Sydney	„ Jackson.
Queensland	Brisbane	On the Brisbane.
South Australia	Adelaide	„ Torrens.
West Australia	Perth	„ Swan River.

RELIGION. There is no established religion in Australia, but Christianity prevails. There are nine Bishoprics in communion with the Church of England: viz., Sydney (*Metropolitan*), Melbourne, Newcastle, Brisbane, Goulburn, Adelaide, Perth, Grafton and Armidale, and Tasmania.

GOVERNMENT. The Australian Colonies are subject to the Crown of England, but each elects a Parliament of its own.

SEA PORTS.

1. *On the East Coast*—Newcastle on the Hunter River; Sydney on Port Jackson.
2. *On the South Coast*—Port Albert on Corner Inlet; Melbourne and Geelong on Port Philip; Adelaide on the Torrens.
3. *On the West Coast*—Perth on the Swan River.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. Wool, tallow, hides, gold, copper, corn.

CAVES.

1. *On the North Coast*—Cape Arnheim, Cape York.
2. *On the East Coast*—Sandy Cape, Cape Howe.

3. *On the South Coast*—Cape Wilson, Cape Spencer.

4. *On the West Coast*—Cape Leeuwin, North West Cape.

BAYS and GULFS. Gulf of Carpentaria, Hervey Bay, Moreton Bay, Port Philip, Encounter Bay, Gulf of S. Vincent, Spencer Gulf, Shark Bay, Cambridge Gulf.

STRAITS. Torres Straits between Australia and New Guinea; Bass's Straits between Victoria and Tasmania; Clarence Straits between Australia and Melville Island.

MOUNTAINS. The Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, and Liverpool Range, near the east coast.

RIVERS. The Murray with its stream the Darling in the south, the Swan River in the west, the Victoria in the north.

ISLANDS. Melville Island and Groote Eylandt to the north, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land (capital, Hobart Town) to the south-east, Kangaroo Island to the south, Dirk Hartog Island to the west.

MINERALS. The *Gold* diggings of Victoria and New South Wales are some of the richest in the world. *Copper* is found in South Australia. *Coal* in New South Wales.

III. — AFRICA.

Africa is about 5000 miles from North to South, and about 4500 from East to West. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea; southward it terminates in a point called Cape Agulhas. The population is estimated to approach 100,000,000, but the interior is very little known.

It is divided into the following countries:

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
The Barbary States, <i>including</i>		
Morocco	Morocco	Near Mount Atlas.
Algeria	Algiers	On the Coast.
Tunis	Tunis	„ Bay of Tunis.
Tripoli	Tripoli	„ Coast.
Egypt	Cairo	„ Nile.
Nubia	Sennaar	„ Blue Nile.
Abyssinia	Gondar	Near Lake Dembea.
Zanguebar	Zanzibar	On an Island of the same name.
Cape Colony	Cape Town	On Table Bay.
Natal	Natal	On the Coast.
Liberia	Monrovia	„
Sierra Leone	Free Town	On the Sierra Leone.

Soudan or Nigritia, Senegambia (*i.e.*, the country between the Senegal and Gambia), Upper Guinea, Lower Guinea, and the interior of Africa contain many negro kingdoms, among which Ashantee, Dahomey, Timbuctoo, Sackatoo, Houssa and Bornou are some of the best known. North of Cape Colony are Caffres, Hottentots and Bosjesmans or Bushmen.

RELIGION.

1. *Christianity*—Cape Colony, Abyssinia, the Copts of Egypt, the French of Algeria. There are nine Bishoprics in Africa in communion with the Church of England: *viz.*, Cape Town (*Metropolitan*) and Graham's Town in Cape Colony; Natal, S. Helena, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Central Africa, Orange River Territory, Niger Territory.
2. *Mahometanism*—The Barbary States, Egypt, Nubia and some of the Negro tribes.
3. *Fetichism*—The majority of the Negro tribes. This is the most degrading form of religion; it consists in an abject and superstitious worship of anything, such as a stick or a stone, selected at random.

GOVERNMENTS. Cape Colony is an English Colony; Algeria is a French Colony. The other parts of Africa are under the despotic government of single rulers. Egypt and Tripoli are nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire.

SEA PORTS.

1. *On the North Coast*—Tangier, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said.
2. *On the East Coast*—Massowah, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Port Natal, Port Elizabeth.
3. *On the West Coast*—Capetown, Benguela, Loanda, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Salee.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. *Barbary States*—Wool, morocco, leather, ivory, corn. *Egypt*—Corn, cotton. *Abyssinia*—Ivory, gold. *Cape Colony*—Wool, hides, wine. *Negro and other States*—Gold, ivory, gums, ostrich feathers, palm oil. The commerce of the interior is carried on by caravans. There is a considerable traffic in slaves in Africa; British squadrons are stationed on the east and west coasts to prevent their exportation.

CAVES.

1. *On the North Coast*—Cape Spartel, Cape Serra, Cape Bon.
2. *On the East Coast*—Cape Guardafui, Cape Delgado, Cape Corrientes, Cape Agulhas.
3. *On the West Coast*—Cape of Good Hope, Cape Lopez, Cape Palmas, Cape Roxo, Cape Verde, Cape Blanco, Cape Bojador.

Cape Serra is the most northerly point of Africa, Cape Guardafui the most easterly, Cape Agulhas the most southerly, Cape Verde the most westerly.

BAYS AND GULFS. Formed by

1. *The Mediterranean Sea*—Bay of Tunis, Gulf of Sidra.
2. *The Indian Ocean*—Red Sea, Mozambique Channel, Delagoa Bay, Algoa Bay.

3. *The Atlantic Ocean*—False Bay, Table Bay, and the Gulf of Guinea dividing into the Bight of Biafra and Bight of Benin.

STRAITS. Straits of Gibraltar, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

MOUNTAINS. Atlas Mountains in Morocco and Algiers; Abyssinian Mountains, Lupata Mountains, Mountains of the Moon, and Quotlamby or Snow Mountains in the East; Cameroon and Kong Mountains in the West; Nieuveltdt Mountains in Cape Colony.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of the Mediterranean Sea*—The Nile formed by the junction at Khartoum, in Nubia, of the Blue Nile with the White Nile, flowing from Lake Victoria Nyanza, and for the last 1300 miles without a tributary stream.
2. *Basin of the Indian Ocean*—The Zambezi.
3. *Basin of the Atlantic Ocean*—The Gariep or Orange River, the Zaire or Congo, the Niger, Joliba or Quorra, the Rio Grande, the Gambia, the Senegal.

ISTHMUS. The Isthmus of Suez, connecting Africa with Asia. A canal is being cut through it under M. Lesseps, a French engineer, so that vessels can go through from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea for India or elsewhere. Works are going on for the passage of the largest shipping.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Indian Ocean*—Socotra, the Seychelles Islands, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Bourbon.
2. *In the Atlantic Ocean*—S. Helena, Ascension, S. Thomas, Fernando Po, Bissagos Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Canary Islands, Madeira.

LAKES. Lake Tchad, Lake Dembea, Lake Victoria Nyanza, Lake Albert Nyanza, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyassi or Maravi, Lake Ngami.

MINERALS. *Gold* is found in the upper courses of the Niger and other rivers. *Copper* in Algeria. *Rock Salt* in the desert of Sahara.

IV. — AMERICA.

America, though spoken of as *one* of the four great divisions of the world, consists in reality of two continents, North and South America, which, for convenience, may be treated separately.

A. NORTH AMERICA.

North America is about 5000 miles from North to South and about 3300 miles from East to West. It is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama, on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The population is about 45,000,000.

It is divided as follows:

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
Danish America or Greenland.		
British America, including		
Canada, which comprises		
Ontario	Ottawa	On the Ottawa.
Quebec	Quebec	„ S. Lawrence.
Nova Scotia	Halifax	„ East Coast.
New Brunswick	Frederickton	„ S. John.
<i>Ottawa is the seat of Government.</i>		
Cape Breton Isle	Sydney	„ East Coast.

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
British America (continued), including		
Newfoundland	S. John's	On the east coast.
Prince Edward's Is- land	Charlotte Town	On the coast.
Hudson's Bay Ter- ritory	York Fort	" "
British Columbia	New Westminster	" Fraser.
Vancouver's Isle	Victoria	" south coast.
United States*	{ Washington (the political capital)	On the Potomac.
	{ New York (the largest city)	On the Hudson.
Mexico	Mexico	In the interior.
Central America, including		
Guatemala	Guatemala	" "
San Salvador	San Salvador	" "
Nicaragua	Managua	On Lake Managua.
Costa Rica	San José	In the interior.
Honduras	Comayagua	" "
British Honduras	Belize	On the coast.

RELIGION. Except among the Indian Tribes Christianity is professed all through North America. In the British possessions and the United States there is no established form of religion but there is a flourishing Church in communion with the Church of England. The province of Quebec is principally Roman Catholic; in the rest of the British possessions and the greater part of the United States various Protestant forms prevail. Mexico and Central America are Roman Catholic. There are eleven Bishoprics in communion with the Church of England

* The Government of the United States has lately purchased what was Russian America, and given it the name of Alaska.

in British North America: viz., Montreal (*Metropolitan*), Quebec, Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Frederickton, Rupert's Land, Newfoundland, Columbia, New Westminster; and five in the West Indies, viz., Jamaica, Kingston, Nassau, Antigua and Barbadoes. There are thirty-eight Bishoprics of the same communion in the United States.

GOVERNMENTS. Danish and British America are subject to the Danish and British Crowns respectively. The British possessions are immediately ruled by a Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors, together with Parliaments elected by the Colonists. The United States form a Federal Republic with a President (elected every four years), a Senate, and a House of Representatives; this is for the whole Republic, but each State manages its own affairs independently by a similar machinery. Mexico is at present a Republic. The States of Central America are independent Republics.

SEA PORTS.

1. *On the Atlantic Ocean*—S. John's east of Newfoundland; Halifax east of Nova Scotia; Quebec and Montreal on the S. Lawrence; Boston east of Massachusetts; New York on the Hudson; Philadelphia on the Delaware; Baltimore on Chesapeake Bay; Charleston east of South Carolina; Mobile north of the Gulf of Mexico; New Orleans north of the Mississippi; Vera Cruz south west of the Gulf of Mexico; Belize on the Bay of Honduras.
2. *On the Pacific Ocean*—San Diego south west of California; San Francisco west of California; Victoria in Vancouver's Island.

MANUFACTURING TOWNS and COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. *United States*—Philadelphia on the Delaware for hardware; Cincinnati on the Ohio for ship-building. Vast quantities of cotton, together with tobacco, corn, rice and timber are exported. *British America*—Timber, corn, furs, fish. *Mexico and Central*

America—Gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, logwood and mahogany, hides. *Danish America*—Furs and sperm oil.

CAVES.

1. *On the North Coast*—Point Barrow, Cape Bathurst.
2. *On the East Coast*—Cape Farewell, Cape Chudleigh, Cape Charles, Cape Race, Cape Breton, Cape Sable, Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, Cape Sable (in Florida), Cape Catoche, Cape Gracias a Dios.
3. *On the West Coast*—Cape S. Lucas, Cape Mendocino, Prince of Wales's Cape.

Point Barrow is the most northerly point of the mainland of North America; Cape Race the most easterly; Prince of Wales's Cape the most westerly.

BAYS, GULFS, INLAND SEAS, etc. Formed by

1. *The Atlantic Ocean*—Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, James's Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Gulf of S. Lawrence, Fundy Bay, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Campeachy Bay, Bay of Honduras, Caribbean Sea.
2. *The Pacific Ocean*—Gulf of California, Queen Charlotte's Sound.

The North Coast has not yet been fully explored.

STRAITS. Davis Straits, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin's Bay; Barrow's Straits, connecting Baffin's Bay and Melville Sound; Hudson's Straits, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay; Straits of Belle Isle between Newfoundland and Labrador; Florida Channel, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

MOUNTAINS. The Rocky Mountains, called Cordilleras in Mexico, run all down the western side of North America; the Alleghany Mountains in the east of the United States. Mount S. Elias, Popocatepetl and other Mountains in Mexico are *Volcanic*.

RIVERS.

1. *Basin of the Atlantic Ocean*—The S. Lawrence, the Mississippi (with its streams the Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee on the left bank, and the Missouri, Arkansas and Red River on the right bank) the Colorado, the Rio Grande del Norte.
2. *Basin of the Pacific Ocean*—The Colorado, the Sacramento, the Columbia, the Fraser, the Youcon.
3. *Basin of the Arctic Ocean*—The Mackenzie.

PENINSULAS. Labrador, Nova Scotia, South California, Florida, Yucatan.

ISTHMUS. The Isthmus of Panama or Darien connecting North and South America.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Atlantic Ocean*—Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Long Island, and the West Indies, including the Bahama Isles, the Greater Antilles or Leeward Isles, the Lesser Antilles or Windward Isles, and the Spanish Leeward Isles. Among the Greater Antilles are Cuba, Haiti or S. Domingo, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Tortola, and S. Thomas. Among the Lesser Antilles are Barbadoes and Trinidad.
2. *In the Pacific Ocean*—Vancouver's Island, Queen Charlotte's Isle, Prince of Wales's Isle, Kodiak.

LAKES. Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lakes Athabasca and Winnipeg in British America; Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario between Canada and the United States; Lake Nicaragua in Central America. The Lake system of North America is the largest in the world.

MINERALS. *Gold* is found in British Columbia, California and Mexico. *Silver* in Mexico. *Tin and Quicksilver* in Mexico. *Copper, Lead* and *Iron* in the United States and

Mexico. *Coal* and *Petroleum* in British America and the United States. *Salt* is found in all parts. The *Coalfields* of the United States are by far the largest known.

B. SOUTH AMERICA.

South America is about 4000 miles from North to South, and about 3000 miles from East to West. It is bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The population is probably about 25,000,000. It is divided as follows:—

COUNTRY.	CAPITAL.	AND ITS SITUATION.
New Granada	Santa Fé de Bogota	On the Bogota.
Venezuela	Caraccas	„ Coast.
Guiana, <i>divided into</i>		
English	George Town	„ Demerara.
Dutch	Paramaribo	„ Surinam.
French	Cayenne	„ Coast.
Ecuador	Quito	On the Andes Mountains
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	On the east Coast.
Peru	Lima	„ Coast.
Bolivia or Upper		
Peru	Chuquisaca	In the Interior.
Chili	Santiago	„ „
La Plata or the Argen-		
tine Republic	Buenos Ayres	„ La Plata.
Paraguay	Assumption	„ Paraguay.
Uruguay, or Banda Ori-		
ental	Monte Video	„ La Plata.
Patagonia		

RELIGION. All the civilized States of South America, except British and Dutch Guiana, are Roman Catholic, having been colonies of Spain and Portugal. There is one Bishopric of the Church of England in South America, viz., Guiana.

GOVERNMENTS. Brazil is a limited monarchy under an Emperor. All the rest are Republics.

SEA PORTS.

1. *On the Atlantic Ocean*—Carthagena, La Guayra, George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres.
2. *On the Pacific Ocean*—Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Arica, Callao, Truxillo, Guayaquil, Panama.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. Diamonds, gold, silver, tobacco, cotton, coffee, cocoa, sugar, hides, wool, tallow, furs, guano, rosewood, dye-woods, Peruvian bark.

CAVES.

1. *On the North Coast*—Cape Gallinas.
2. *On the East Coast*—Cape San Roque, Cape Branco, Cape Frio, Cape S. Antonio, Cape Corrientes, Cape Froward.
3. *On the West Coast*—Cape Horn, Cape Pillar, Cape Blanco, Cape San Francisco.

Cape Gallinas is the most northerly point of South America; Cape Branco the most easterly; Cape Horn the most southerly; Cape Blanco the most westerly.

BAYS and GULFS. Formed by

1. *The Atlantic Ocean*—Gulf of Darien, Gulf of Maracaybo, Gulf of S. Antonio.
2. *The Pacific Ocean*—Gulf of Guayaquil, Gulf of Panama.

STRAITS. Straits of Magellan, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

MOUNTAINS. The Andes running down the whole west

coast; the Mountains of Guiana, South of Guiana; the Brazilian Cordilleras in Brazil. The Andes are highly *Volcanic*.

RIVERS. *Basin of the Atlantic Ocean*—The Magdalena, the Orinoco, the Amazon or Marañon, the largest river in the world (with its streams the Yapura and the Negro on the left bank, and the Yavari, the Purus, the Madeira, the Tapajoz, the Xingu and the Tocantim with its stream the Araguay on the right bank), the San Francisco, the La Plata (formed by the junction of the Uruguay and Parana with its stream the Paraguay) and the Colorado. Owing to the situation of the Andes and other watersheds there are no great rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

ISLANDS.

1. *In the Atlantic Ocean* — Joannes or Marajo, the Falkland, Isles, Terra del Fuego, South Georgia, South Orkneys; South Shetland Isles.
2. *In the Pacific Ocean*—The Gallipagos Islands.

LAKES. Lake Maracaybo south of the Gulf of Maracaybo. Lake Titacaca on the borders of Peru and Bolivia.

MINERALS. *Gold, Tin and Quicksilver* in Peru. *Silver* in Peru, Chili, and La Plata. *Copper* in Peru and Chili. *Coal* in Chili. *Salt* is found in various parts.

C. — OCEANIA.

Oceania or Melanesia and Polynesia is the name given to a multitude of islands lying East from Asia to Australia; they have been mostly formed by volcanos or by coral insects. The principal group, New Zealand, consisting of North, Middle and South Islands, is a flourishing English Colony. The capi-

tal is Auckland in North Island ; Wellington is a growing settlement, as are also Nelson, Canterbury and Dunedin in Middle Island.

Besides New Zealand there are the Sandwich Isles, the Solomon Isles, the Pellew Isles, the Ladrone Isles, the Santa Cruz Isles, New Ireland, New Britain, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Feejee Isles, the Tonga or Friendly Isles, Navigator's Isles, Cook's Isles, the Society Isles, the Marquesas Isles, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn's Island.

There are eight Bishoprics in Oceania in communion with the Church of England: viz., New Zealand (*Metropolitan*) with Auckland as See, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christ Church, Dunedin, and Melanesia in the Province of New Zealand; and Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands.

THE GLOBE WHICH IS CALLED THE EARTH.

Homines tuentur illum globum, quæ terra dicitur.

LATIN SYNTAX.

Geography describes the Earth by itself; the description of the Earth, as it is related to other parts of the Universe, belongs to *Cosmography*.

1. The Earth is a star in form like a globe, but not quite as round as a ball or *sphere*.

2. When we speak of the Earth as divided into equal parts, or *bisected*, we call each part a *hemi-sphere*, or half-ball.

3. The attracting force of larger bodies over smaller ones is called *gravitation*.

4. The Earth is 24,900 miles round at its widest part, or *circumference*. If you could bore through the Earth at this part, as you run a knitting needle through an orange, you would

have a tunnel about 7926 miles long. This is the *diameter* of the Earth.

5. If you could travel day and night at the rate of forty miles an hour round the Earth you would get round it in about twenty-six days; but to make a like journey round the Sun would take 92,602 years. The Sun is about 92,000,000 miles distant from the Earth.

6. The force that draws anything towards its centre is called *centri-petal*; and the Sun, as the heavier body, exercising this force upon the Earth, draws it to itself.

7. Why has not the Earth then been drawn up long since to the Sun, or why should it not be daily on the road towards it? The answer is this: when the Earth was created, God caused it in some way unknown to us to move; all bodies in motion, if left to themselves, go in a straight line, and the Earth has this motion of its own, called the motion of *projection*, as well as the *centri-petal* motion drawing it to the Sun.

8. In proportion as it moves in the straight line on which it was first thrown into motion it moves from the Sun, or seems to fly from its centre, and this motion of projection is therefore also called *centri-fugal*.

9. The result of the two motions thus tending in different directions, is like the effect of whirling a stone that is tied to a stick; the stone as soon as it is in motion goes off in a straight line, but the string keeps it back from getting beyond the string's length from the stick, and so the stone goes round and round the point of the stick. So the Earth is drawn out of its own straight course by the power of the Sun, which power is like the string, and the consequence is that the Earth goes round and round the Sun, as the stone goes round the end of the stick.

10. The Earth completes its orbit, or path round the Sun,

once a year, or in about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days: this is its annual motion or *motion of translation*.

11. The course which the Earth follows round the Sun is not circular but *oval*, like the outline of an egg, and is called an *ellipse*.

12. A star which revolves or moves round a larger star or Sun, as the Earth does, is called a *Planet*, or wanderer. There are six other larger Planets besides the Earth visible to the eye, which are called *Primary*,* and many *Secondary* or smaller ones, visible only through the telescope, that revolve round our Sun.

13. The Earth however does not make its yearly trip by simply moving round the Sun, as we might suppose a bird to fly all around the Earth. The Earth goes round the Sun rather as waltzers go round the chandelier of a ball room, turning themselves round a great many times, before they have gone once round the chandelier. The Earth turns itself round once in every twenty-four hours; this is called its *diurnal* motion, or motion of *rotation*.

14. The Earth moves in its orbit at the rate of 68,040 miles per hour.

15. As the Earth turns round, one side is turned away from the Sun, and one side is turned towards it; so one side is dark, and the other light, and this makes day and night.

16. When the Earth is thus always turning round, it is said to turn on its *Axis*, somewhat as the wheel turns round on its axle. The extremities or ends of this *Axis* are called the *Poles*.

17. The *Equator* is an imaginary line round the Earth

* The seven Primary Planets are named, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus.

half-way between the poles, and ninety degrees distant from each of them.

18. As the Earth is not a true sphere, the circumference of the Earth, measured round the poles where the sphere is flattened, is less than the circumference round the Earth at the Equator. The diameter of the Earth from pole to pole is 7899 miles. This is the *polar diameter*.

19. As we move with the Earth, we do not see its motion; and other things that do not move as it does, or along with it, appear to move instead, just as when we are carried along in a carriage, the objects we pass on the road appear to run away from us, not we from them. Thus the Sun appears to move from us, though we move from him, and we speak as if things were as they seem to be; and we say the Sun *rises* and *sets*.

20. It is from this seeming motion of the Sun that we say also that he moves between the *Tropics*. The Tropics are imaginary lines on the Earth's surface marking the furthest points north and south which the Sun appears to reach over our heads, and from which he turns back to go in the contrary direction.

21. The North Tropic is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator, and is called the Tropic of *Cancer* or the Crab.

22. The South Tropic is the same distance South of the Equator, and is called the Tropic of *Capricorn* or the Goat.

23. When the Sun has reached either of these extremities, he appears to stand still for a time; and this is called the *Solstice* or Sun-standing, or Sun-stead.

24. When the Sun is immediately over the Tropic of Cancer we call it our *Summer Solstice*, and we have the longest day, June 21st. When he is over the Tropic of Capricorn it is our *Winter Solstice*, and we have the shortest day, December 21st.

25. When the Sun has reached his farthest point above us, either north or south, he appears to turn back, to cross the equator, and to proceed to the extremity opposite to that which he has left. The line he follows from one point to the other and back again is called the *Ecliptic*.

26. When the Sun is in the Northern Solstice, his light shines over a certain region of the Earth day after day without any night or darkness between them. This continuous day extends over a region reaching $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees round the north pole; and during this period there is continuous night to the same distance round the south pole; when the Sun is in the Southern Solstice these phenomena are reversed. The *Polar Circles* are imaginary lines marking these regions of continuous day and night.

27. The polar circle nearest to the North Pole is called the *Arctic Circle*; and that which is nearest the South Pole the *Antarctic Circle*.

28. The *Equinox* is the time of year when the length of day and night is equal, and this happens when the Sun is immediately over the Equator. There are two Equinoxes: the *Vernal* on the 21st of March, and the *Autumnal* on the 21st of September.

29. The Tropics and the Polar Circles enable us to mark off on the globe those five divisions which are *Zones* or belts. The part between the Tropics which is the hottest, is called the *Torrid Zone*; that which is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is the *North Temperate Zone*; that between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is the *South Temperate Zone*; and the regions between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the poles are the *North* and *South Frigid Zone* respectively.

30. Though the Earth is a sphere like an orange, somewhat

flattened at what we call top and bottom, or properly speaking at the poles, swelling out again in the middle or at the Equator; it does not hang in the firmament as an orange from its stalk, but somewhat aslant or *obliquely*.

31. If the Earth hung quite straight, *i.e.*, if its axis were perpendicular, we should have no variety of seasons, but the different parts of the Earth would always have either summer, winter, spring or autumn, as it might be, without any change.

32. At the Spring Equinox the heat of the Sun is shed nearly equally over the North and South Hemispheres. By the 21st of June, however, the Earth, though farthest from the Sun, has its Northern Hemisphere in an almost direct line with the Sun. At the Autumnal Equinox the heat of the Sun is again nearly evenly distributed over both Hemispheres, but the Northern Hemisphere is then hotter than it was in the Vernal Equinox, in proportion as it has been more or less heated through by the summer heat. By the 21st of December the Earth has again reached its farthest point from the Sun, or as we say the Sun is in the Southern Solstice, so that the Northern Hemisphere then gets the least share of heat, which gives us the winter season, while the Southern has summer from the same cause. So it is that our friends in New Zealand keep Christmas at Midsummer.

33. The *Satellites* are small stars revolving round a planet, as the planet revolves round the Sun. The Earth has one Satellite, which we call the Moon; Jupiter has four, Saturn seven, and Uranus six. The Moon itself turns round, as it revolves round the Earth, and it completes both motions in the same time; *viz.*, in twenty-seven days, seven hours, and forty-three minutes. Hence the word month, which was originally used to express the *Lunar* or Moon's month of twenty-eight days.

34. The Moon is about 240,000 miles from the Earth, but

as her orbit is an ellipse, she is sometimes nearer and sometimes farther from us. She is forty-nine times less than the Earth.

35. The Moon being itself opaque, but receiving its light from the Sun and being itself a sphere, has always a light and dark hemisphere as the Earth has. As the Moon shows to us more or less of her light hemisphere, we say that she is new, or full, or a half Moon. The side of the Moon which we see is always the same, because of her completing her two motions in the same time; so that if you suppose people to live on the Moon, which is probably not the case, only the inhabitants of one side of it would look upon our beautiful Planet, the Earth. The others would doubtless run excursion trains to see the Earth; and the land in the Moon that commanded a view of the Earth would be most eligible for building purposes.

36. As the Moon has no light of its own, we see only such part of it as the Sun shines upon. Accordingly if the Moon is very nearly between the Earth and the Sun it is not visible at all; and is said to be in *conjunction*. But as it moves in its orbit, a part of its sphere visible to us catches the Sunlight, and we see in the sky the crescent shape of a "new Moon," the horns of which are turned to the *East*. Eight days after it shows a semi-circle, this is the *first quarter*. On the fifteenth day we have a "full Moon," or the Moon in *opposition*, because as regards the Earth it is opposite to the Sun. By the twenty-second day only half a Moon is to be seen, which is called the *last quarter*, and this diminishes into a crescent again, but with its horns turned to the *West*, till by the end of twenty-nine days and a half it is once more in conjunction and is lost to sight.

37. The Tides are chiefly caused by the attraction of the Moon acting upon the water, which, as a fluid, is much more easily moved than a solid. The tide flows daily at such time as the Sun and Moon are more nearly in direct line with the Earth,

and it ebbs as they move from this line. When the Moon is new or full, the tides are highest, and are called Spring-tides; when the Moon is in her second or fourth quarter, the tides are lowest and are called *neap-tides*.

38. *Eclipses of Sun and Moon.* The Earth and the Moon borrow their light from the Sun. If the Moon then come between the Earth and the Sun so as to cut off the Sun's rays from us, we see a dark shadow on the Sun cutting off or *eclipsing* a part of it. If the Earth come between the Sun and the Moon, it cuts off the rays of the Sun, and leaves a dark shadow of itself on the Moon, which is then said to be eclipsed. An eclipse of the Sun can only happen at the change of the Moon, and an eclipse of the Moon can only happen at the full Moon.

39. *The Ecliptic*, which has been already described as the track pursued by the Sun in his apparent motion between the Tropics, is the middle part of the *Zodiac*; and it is so called because eclipses can only take place when the Earth or the Moon is near this line.

40. *The Zodiac* is the great circle of the heavens, in which are placed those groups of stars or constellations, among which the Sun seems to move. The *Zodiac* is so called, because the constellations in it are fancifully supposed to resemble living creatures, and it would mean in Greek the place of the living creatures.

41. The signs of the *Zodiac*, or the constellations in it, may be remembered by this rhyme:—

The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab the Lion shines,
The Virgin and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer and He-goat,
The Man that holds the watering-pot,
And Fish with glittering tails.

42. The Latin names of the Signs of the Zodiac, by which also they are more generally known are:—Aries, Taurus, Leo, Gemini, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

43. A point in the heavens that is directly over our heads is called the *Zenith*; a point directly below our feet in the opposite hemisphere of the heavens is called the *Nadir*.

44. *The Horizon* is the circle which bounds our view, where the sky seems to meet the earth.

45. *The Cardinal Points* of the compass are:—North (N.), South (S.), East (E.), West (W.)

46. *A Meridian* is a supposed circle upon the globe passing through both poles. You may suppose such a circle to pass through any place, so that any place may have its own meridian. Different countries have fixed on different places to represent their first meridian; thus England fixes it at Greenwich, France at Paris, other countries in the Island of Faroe, and America at Washington. The distance any place is from this meridian is called its longitude either East or West. No place can be more than 180 degrees East or West of the Meridian, because every circle is divided into 360 degrees, so that 180 degrees are half the circumference of the globe, or 181 degrees East would be 179 degrees West.

47. *Degrees of Latitude* are imaginary circles parallel to the equator, by the help of which we calculate the position of a place upon the globe according to its distance from the Equator towards the North or South Pole. These circles are called *Parallels* of Latitude, and they cut the lines of Longitude or Meridians at right angles.

48. *The Atmosphere* is a mixture of different fluids, which surrounds the Globe to the distance of about fifty miles, and is the air we breathe. The air is transparent, and when clear

appears of a beautiful colour. It is 770 times lighter than water; but becomes lighter still as you rise above the level of the sea. By this fact and the use of a barometer, the height of mountains is easily ascertained. The atmosphere is colder as well as lighter as you ascend; hence the tops of mountains are covered with perpetual snow when they are about 15,000 feet high under the equator, about 8000 feet at forty-five degrees of latitude, and about 4000 feet at sixty degrees. In this way a lofty range of mountains in the Torrid Zone will supply continual water to plains where rain seldom falls, and where the scorching sun burns up vegetation. The atmosphere reflects light, and hence it is that we have daylight before sunrise, and after sunset.

49. *Rainbows* are caused by drops of rain in the air opposite to the Sun, which *refract* or decompose the rays of light which fall upon them.

COMMON THINGS ABOUT PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Geography treats, when fully discussed,—1. Of the exterior formation of the Earth. 2. Of the substances that compose it. 3. Of the waters upon its surface. 4. Of the atmosphere that surrounds it. 5. Of the vegetables and animated beings that live upon it. We here give only a few facts belonging to some of these five heads.

1. *Volcanos* (or burning mountains) are so called from Vulcan, the Latin god of fire, who was fabled to have his forge under Mount *Ætna*, where he made thunderbolts for Jove. Volcanos are caused by the action of gases or vapours in the bowels of the earth; some throw up fire and ashes, as *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*; others mud and water, as the Geysers

in Iceland. Many Volcanos have immense hollows called *craters* (from the Greek *κρατήρ*, a bowl). Again there are submarine volcanos, and these occasionally form islands in the sea, as was the case in the Greek Archipelago, A.D. 1866. When no sufficient vent can be found for the gases or vapours, *earthquakes* are frequently caused. Hence Volcanic districts are usually subject to earthquakes:

2. *Plains* receive various names in different parts of the world; thus *tundra* is the name given to the marshy plains in Siberia; while the wide grassy tracts of Central Asia and the Ukraine are called *steppes*. The names *savannah* and *prairie* are respectively given to similar districts in North America. In South America the term *llano* prevails in the north, *pampas* in the south, and *silva* on the banks of the Amazon. *Bush* is the word used in Australia and New Zealand. By *plateau* or *table-land* is meant a plain considerably above the level of the sea.

3. An *Oasis* is, as it were, a fertile island in the midst of a sea of sand. Oases lie somewhat lower than the surrounding desert, and thus gather what little moisture there is.

4. *Watershed*, the elevation and slope of ground that determine the course of rivers.

5. *Basin* is the term applied to all the district out of which any water drains into a sea or river. Thus, all the East of England and a large part of the Midland Counties belong to the Basin of the German Ocean; and those again form the Basin of the Thames, through which any of its streams flow.

6. The *Delta* of a river is the land included within the channels by which it finds its way to the sea. It is formed by the deposit of mud and other substances at the mouth, the water diverging into different channels; hence the name *Delta*, from its resemblance to the Greek letter so called (Δ i.e., D).

This process is called *silting up*. The new channels are called *branches*: the river Ganges, for instance, forms a *Delta*, having the Hooghly as a *branch*. This word *branch* is sometimes, though inaccurately, applied to a tributary river, but in these pages the word *stream* is used in this sense; just as the French have the word *rivière* to express a stream flowing into a *fleuve* or main river. The junction of a *stream* with a *river* is called a *confluence*; hence we get the name of the city of *Coblentz* at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, Coblentz being the corruption of the Latin *confluentia*.

7. *The Right or Left Bank* of a river is the bank to the right or left of the spectator looking down stream.

8. *Glaciers* are fields or broad channels of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys on the sides of mountains, the tops of which are covered with perpetual snow. This snow partially melting descends, and freezing again forms the ice field.

9. *Ocean Currents*. The motion of the Sea is produced by wind, by fixed currents, or by tides. The wind affects only the surface, where it raises enormous waves; but it is ascertained that in the fiercest tempests the waters at a certain depth remain undisturbed in perpetual calm. The tides are described on p. 142. Currents are great movements of water in one direction; the principal of these are the polar currents and the equatorial current. The former set from the poles towards the equator, sending down enormous masses of ice, called *icebergs*, which are sometimes met with far from the polar circles. The equatorial current sets from east to west between the tropics. From these main currents others are set in motion, the chief of which is the Gulf Stream, which, flowing from the Gulf of Mexico, follows the coast of North America, but at a considerable distance from it, as far as Newfoundland, and then turns east towards Iceland and the British coast. As it comes from the hot regions of the Torrid Zone its water is warmer than

the general temperature of the Ocean it passes through; and as at different periods it retains more or less of this warmth, or carries it more or less northerly, so our climate is found warmer or colder. The meeting of two currents will cause a *whirlpool*, such as the Maelstrom, south of the Lofoden isles off the coast of Norway.

10. *Trade Winds*, etc. There are certain currents of air which are always blowing in one direction over the same surface. Such are the Trades, that always blow out at sea from east to west between the tropics. They are said to be caused by the speed at which the earth revolves at the tropics. They affect a region extending about twenty-eight degrees north and south of the equator in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. North of the equator they blow from the north-east; south of the equator from the south-east. Between the regions thus affected is a narrow belt of the earth immediately upon the equator where the atmosphere is often so calm that a candle will burn at sea in the open air without flickering. The winds here are variable, and violent thunderstorms with great rains occur at times. In the Indian Ocean there is a wind called the Monsoon, which blows from the south-east from April to October; and from the north-east during the other six months. There are, however, six weeks between each change, when this wind is variable, and the weather marked by a succession of calms, gales and *hurricanes*. *Hurricanes* are fearful tempests of wind that occur in the tropics, violent enough to sweep away forests, vegetation and human dwellings. When two currents of air encounter one another, they will sometimes produce a *water-spout*; which will suck up such parts of the Ocean as are under its influence, dash ships to pieces, dry up lakes and pools, transport enormous masses of solid material to great distances, and then strew the ground with ruins and a deluge of water.

11. *Electric Fluid* is spread through the atmosphere, through the globe and everything on its surface. It shows

itself in the atmosphere by different phenomena, the commonest of which is *lightning*, which is in fact an electric explosion. It is the cause also of the *magnetic power* and of the *Aurora Borealis*. A magnetized needle always turns one point to the north, the other to the south. This discovery led to the *Mariner's Compass* and to the development of navigation which followed that discovery. The *Aurora Borealis* or Northern Lights illumine the Arctic regions during the period of continuous night. It is seen in our own latitude, but never in such splendour as to give an idea of its polar brilliancy. It is sometime seen as a rosy light suffusing the northern part of the sky at night; sometimes as streamers of white light converging towards one point in the arc of a luminous circle. Even in England its rosy light has been sometimes so intense as to deceive fire-men, who have hurried out with their engines in its direction.

12. *The Earth's Crust.* Little is known of the interior of the Earth, except that the lower you go, the hotter it is. The deepest mine goes 3778 feet below the surface. It is in Bohemia and is now inaccessible. From calculations that have been made, it is concluded that the crust of the earth is about ten miles thick, but all beyond this is conjecture. The surface of the Earth is composed of five principal formations:—

1. Primary Formation, consisting of granite, porphyry, &c.; which appear to have always remained what they are, since they first issued in a molten stream out of fire; they are found on the tops of the highest mountains, and forming the lower beds of plains, but never in *strata* or layers.
2. Secondary Formation, consisting of substances disposed in *strata* and deposited by water. They often contain remains of vegetable and animal life, called *fossils*. Coal formed from vegetables, and chalk from shells, belong to this formation.

3. Tertiary Formation, composed of ruins of the former two, as when earthquakes, volcanos, floods and other commotions have broken up parts of the Earth's surface.
4. Volcanic Formation, composed of a fiery liquid grown hard called *Lava*, and ashes thrown out of Volcanos.
5. The Soil, which is the substance, composed of animal and vegetable deposit, covering all other formations where vegetation is found.

13. *Races of Men.* "God that made the world and all things therein, hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the Earth." (*Acts xvii*, 24, 26). Mankind may be divided into three races:—the Caucasians or white and bearded men; the Mongolians or tawny and beardless men; the Ethiopians or black, woolly-haired men, "God's image still, though cut in ebony, not ivory," as saith old Fuller.

1. The Caucasian race comprises in Europe, the Teutonic, *e.g.*, *English, German*, etc.; the Celtic, *e.g.*, *French, Irish*, etc.; the Slavonic, *e.g.*, *Russians, Poles*, etc.; Circassian, *e.g.*, *Greeks, Tuscans*, etc.; and a mixture of Caucasian and Mongolian, *e.g.*, *Finns, Lapps, Magyars, Turks*; in Asia, *Hindoos, Persians, Arabs, Jews*; and in Africa the mixed races of *Nubians, Abyssinians* or *Copts*.
 2. The Mongolian race comprises in Asia, Tartars, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, the Malay tribes, New Zealanders or Maori, and the Melanesians; in America the Esquimaux, the Red Indian Tribes, and the Aborigines of South America.
 3. The Ethiopian race comprises the Negro tribes of West and Central Africa, and the Papuan tribes of New Guinea.
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PART IV.

THE MOTHER TONGUE.

By this beautiful title we often speak of our noble English language, as if it were the parent of all that patriotism and love of freedom which belong to those who speak it, and make them brothers of one family. The English tongue is spoken more widely than any other, and when the colonies have grown to maturity, it will be hard to reckon the millions who will be using our speech.

The Alphabet is the name given to the list of letters which go to make up the words we use. The word is formed from the names of the first two letters of the Greek language, Alpha, Beta. Shakespeare calls it the A B C, or "*Absey*;" and the French have the word *Abécédaire*. The Latin word *Elementum*, which means the beginning or element of anything, has been thought by some to be the Roman name for their alphabet, as being the *L.M.N. tum* of their language.

There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, which, except *w*, are borrowed from the Roman.

The earlier English books are printed in Gothic, or old English characters, and are called *Black-letter*. The present or Roman type was first used in printing in 1467 at Rome.

The English Language is made up from many other languages, the principal of which are British, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman-French.

There are about 38,000 primary English words, of which about five-eighths, or 23,000, are of Saxon origin; a fourth consists of Latin and French, and the remaining eighth may comprehend those words which in the course of trade have been imported into our tongue from almost every language spoken by civilized or savage men.

Etymology is the part of Grammar which teaches us about words taken singly, while *Syntax* teaches us about words arranged together in sentences. One part of Etymology is the tracing of words as now in use to their first source hidden either in their own or in another language. Such a tracing of words is called their *derivation*, or the finding out the point from which they have flowed down as a river from its spring.

The reason why English words have their derivations from so many different languages is because many different nations and tribes at different times have dwelt in these islands; but no nation ever came here so strong and resolute and with such force of will as the Anglo-Saxons who conquered the Britons between A.D. 450 and 800. It is a proof of their power that they made everybody think and speak in their language. The Romans never did anything of this kind with the Britons. They only held military posts in Britain, as we have done in India, but the natives thought their own thoughts, and spoke their own words. The only trace in our language of the occupation of Britain by the Romans is in the names of the towns where their troops were stationed, which generally end in "*chester*" (*castra*, camp) as Chichester, Manchester, Lancaster; or in "*coln*" (*colonia*) as Lincoln.

The Romans did not deprive the British of their language but the Saxons did, and not of their language only but of their liberty also, except such as escaped into Wales and Cornwall; for the British words that remain all point to slavery and forced labour, such as mattock, basket, crook, kiln, rail, &c.; and if the Britons were thus worked by their new masters we can un-

derstand their use of the word *bother*, which, it is said, we owe to them. The names of rivers, as Avon, Ouse, Esk; and of mountains beginning with Pen, as Pendle, Pen-y-gant, &c., are British, surviving still, just as in America the old Indian names of places are left, as the Susquehanna, the Potomac, &c.; or Lake Erie, Huron, Ontario. A class of words so numerous as this implies that the language was in full force at the time when certain new comers arrived, who swept away the old speech except in such matters as they would not condescend to meddle with or talk about, or such as they were quite ignorant of.

When the Normans came over in 1066, and in turn conquered the Saxons, who by that time called themselves English, they endeavoured to put down the language of the natives, and for a time succeeded so far, that their Norman-French, itself derived from Latin, was the only language which was heard at Court, or wherever the Norman king's authority could reach; in Schools, English boys were made to construe Latin into Norman-French, and so much did the Normans despise the English, that a haughty noble would wish when he cursed himself that he might become an Englishman.

Meanwhile, the Saxon Language was cherished and spoken with love in English granges, in the fields and under the hedges, in the fens, and wherever Norman influence could not reach; and it is not easy to see how the two people then occupying England would have ever spoken one language, still less have become one nation, had not a means arisen by which the two speeches were blended into one. This was found in the Latin language, which, being used in all the offices of religion and by lawyers and doctors of medicine, afforded a common ground of understanding and out of it many new words arose. Besides this, the Norman clergy had been active in founding schools, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge began to flourish as national seats of learning resorted to by thousands where now-a-days only hundreds go; and thus, although in King

John's time the hostility between Norman and Saxon appears to have been strong, in Edward I.'s time the nation was almost united, and that language, which we now glory in as English, was being spoken, a language of which Macaulay says that "in force, in richness, in aptitude for all the highest purposes of the poet, the philosopher, and the orator, it is inferior to that of Greece alone." The tide having thus turned, the Schools, which were to have been the means of putting down English, became the means of promoting it; and in 1349 we find a worthy Grammar Schoolmaster, John Cornwall, with his pupil Richard Pencriche, changing "the lore in his Grammar School" from construing into French to construing into English, so that by the year 1385 in all the Grammar Schools of England the children were learning English and using it as the means of conversation.

It must, however, be repeated that the effect of Latin at this time was rather in bringing the two nations together, than in giving them many common words, except so far as the Norman-French had sprung originally from Latin. In Saxon times, indeed, many Latin words belonging to religion had been introduced, such as bishop, chapel, saint, mass, monk, candle, &c., but it was when the revival of learning took place in the sixteenth century that the great flow of Latin words came into our language. Meanwhile no sooner did the Saxon Englishman mingle on equality with the Norman Englishman, than the vigour of the Saxon language asserted itself by furnishing the staple of the common tongue.

Throughout these combinations and changes the Saxon element has more than held its own. It not only gives the greatest number of words, especially of those most in use, and easiest to understand, but it makes all other words, as they are taken up into our tongue, acknowledge it as the ruling master. Thus no substantive, imported from any other source, is regarded as really an English word until it has submitted to the Saxon form,

1st. in using 's or s' in the possessive case, which in old Saxon ended very often in *es*, and 2ndly. in using the Saxon plural *s* for the olden form *as*. Again, the force of the Saxon control is seen in what it forbids words of origin outlandish to itself, as well as in what it requires them to submit to. Thus, the Saxon plural *es* only belonged to a certain form of declining nouns, and there were several other forms in use. By one of these forms words that end in *f* change *f* into *v* in the plural, as *calf*, *calves*; *knife*, *knives*, etc., but words not Saxon in origin are not allowed this form; as *brief*, *grief*, *kerchief* are *briefs*, etc.

In adjectives, where it is possible, the Saxon form of comparison in *er* and *est* is required; and on the other hand in verbs all strangers are obliged to adopt the *weak* form of conjugation in *d* or *ed*, and the Saxon alone employ their own *strong* form.

By strong and weak forms in English Grammar are meant those which are or are not produced out of the word itself. Thus we call it the strong form of comparison, when an adjective changes itself, as *strong*, *stronger*, *strongest*, and the weak form when it is obliged to use another word, as *more illustrious*, *most illustrious*. In the same way with verbs, those have the strong form which change themselves, as *bring*, *brought*; *sing*, *sang*, *sung*; and those have the weak form which require to have an ending affixed to them, as *elect*, *elected*.

There are several words of use in English which seem not to submit to the Saxon test, such as *phenomenon*, *criterion*, *stratum*, which make the plurals in *a*; *index* which forms *indices*; *formula*, *nebula*, etc., making *æ*; *stimulus*, *focus*, etc., in *i*; *beau* makes *beaux*; *billet-doux*, *billets-doux*. But these are like foreigners living on our shores, entering into our society, and promoting its interests, but not naturalized as British citizens. On the other hand foreign words like *dogma*, *nautilus*, *anemone*, *tripos*, *terminus*, *omnibus*, have taken out their citizenship, and are English words to all intents and purposes.

But nevertheless the Saxon has lost a great deal of its original force, since the time when, like Latin, it had different endings for its cases in the singular and plural; different endings in gender for its adjectives and pronouns, and different endings for the tenses and persons of its verbs.

Traces of some of these different endings still linger in our speech, and explain the plural nouns in *en*, such as *oxen*, *children*, *brethren*, *kine* (*kyen*, *cowen*), *welkin* (*wolken*, *clouds*), *chicken*, *hosen**, *shoon*†, and the old form *eyne* for *eyes*, *treen* for *trees*. So *foot*, *feet*; *goose*, *geese*; *mouse*, *mice*; *man*, *men*; *tooth*, *teeth*; point to an old form of declension when the vowel or diphthong in the singular was modified in the plural. *Pence* is only a shortened form of pennies, and *dice* to play with appears to be so spelt to mark it by a difference of pronunciation from *dies* to coin with, the singular of both being *die*.

Some substantives, through forgetfulness of their origin, are used by us as plural nouns, which really are singular; thus *alms* is a shortening of the Anglo-Saxon *ælmesse*; *caves* of *efese*, *an edge* or *margin*; so *riches* is only a shortening of the French *richesse*. On the other hand *news* is a plural noun, but we use it always with a singular verb. Some other words, such as *means*, *pains*, *mathematics*, *politics* may be used with either singular or plural verbs, though each use has its own shade of meaning. *Mews* is a plural noun; *newses* is therefore wrong, and a *mews* though colloquial, is not grammatically correct. The mew of a hawk is the word formerly given to the place where it was caged. *Summons* is a singular noun, contracted probably from the Latin *summones*.

In like manner words that have come to us through French from Latin, often bear traces of the course they have passed through. Thus, *honour*, *colour*, *vigour*, *favour*, etc., are from

* See Daniel iii, 21.

† For *shoen*; see Percy's Reliques, (Friar of Orders Grey) and childe Harold, Canto IV, *ad finem*.

the Latin, *honor, color, vigor, favor*, but have carried away the *u* from the French, in which language the Latin *or* is changed into *eur*, as *honneur*, etc.

These instances are all words expressing a quality; but when words from Latin ending in *or* mean doers, it is better not to use the *u*, as *pastor, rector, administrator, actor*. *Succour* is another example of a word, half Latin, half French; Latin, *succurro*; French, *secourir*. It would be wrong to write *succor*, if altered it would be *succur*, like *occur*.

The following endings will generally show a Latin origin:— in substantives *tion, sion, ity, ance, ancy, ence, ency*, with *ant* and *ent* in adjectives; *ment* generally, and always *tor, tory* and *ure*; in adjectives, *ary, ory, ic, icial, ive, ile, ible*, and generally *able*; and in verbs *ate, act, ect, ict* and *fy*.

Some words have been taken without change of spelling from Latin, but have been changed in quantity, or length of pronunciation, as *senator, orator, competitor, fortuitous, inimical, precedent*, etc., which in Latin are *senātor orātor, competitor, fortuito, inimical, precēdens*. It is odd that while only uneducated people call the playhouse the *theâtre*, this is really the right Latin quantity, and not *theātre*. The tendency of English use is to throw the accent back from the end of a word. Some words are at this time in a transition state, as *obdūrate* is often *anglicised* into *obdurate*.

The Saxon part of the language further shows its force in the readiness with which it makes compound words, as *fishhook, churchyard, workhouse, playground*. In fact, if sense allows it, almost any two Saxon words may be thus joined. Thus it is better English to write *mincepie* with Dr. Johnson, than *minced pie* with the Spectator, the latter being really quite a different thing from the former, and in grammatical construction like *minced veal*. In the same ready and willing way a Saxon substantive will undertake, if wanted, to do duty for almost any part of speech; thus *board* in its two senses as sub-

stantive will act as a verb, and in *aboard* is used sometimes like an adverb, sometimes as a preposition. *Church* is a substantive; in a *church* key it has become an adjective, and when a woman is *churched* it is seen to be a verb. "Cowards *father* cowards, and base things *sire* base" is a quotation from Shakespeare (*Cymbeline* iv, 2.) showing the substantive serving as a verb, while in the same scene of the same play he writes "but not so *citizen* a wanton," where the substantive adapts itself to the construction of an adjective. The English substantive shows pluck and an obliging spirit; when it can be of use it never hangs back, and is a very good moral example for an Englishman's practice.

The Saxon part of the language, strong as it is, suffers like everything else from time, and as years go on it has been seen that men try to bring words more and more under one rule, and so, many strong forms are lost. Thus in the Prayer Book we say *holpen*, but in common speech or writing we should now say *helped*; so *chide* in the Bible makes *chode*, but we only retain *chid*. It is of great importance to our English tongue to keep its strong form. Take the word *stride*: how feeble it would sound to say the warrior *strided* instead of *strode*; or the knight *bestrided* his horse, instead of *bestrid*. To preserve these strong forms it is well to learn by heart those that we still keep. They will be found to fall under two groups:—

1. Those that have three distinct different forms; the present, the preterite, and the past participle each differing from the other.
2. Those that have two forms, generally the preterite and participle, alike, but sometimes the present and participle, sometimes present and preterite. (See Appendix 1, p. 181.)

Another way of keeping up the Saxon part of our tongue is by avoiding grand words, which are always Latin or French: thus a boy should not write a holiday letter and say that he

"experiences extreme gratification in informing his mamma, by his preceptor's desire, that the vacation at his seminary will commence," etc., etc.; but "he will let his mother know that he is very glad to say that his master begs him to tell her that the holidays at his school will begin," etc.

The following list of contrasted synonyms, or words with the same meaning, may be greatly enlarged, but will serve to show how often Saxon words may be used for finer expressions:—

To Ameliorate	To Better.
Bouquet	Nosegay.
To Commence	To Begin.
To Debilitate	To Weaken.
Equestrian	Horseman.
Fraternity	Brotherhood.
Gourmand	Glutton.
Hebdomadal	Weekly.
Inebriety	Drunkenness.
Juvenile	Youthful.
Locality	Place.
Mendicant	Beggar.
Nuptials	Wedding.
Omnipotent	Almighty.
Preceptor	Teacher.
Quiescence	Rest.
Residence	Dwelling or Home.
Salubrious	Healthy.
To Titillate	To Tickle.
Umbrageous	Shady.
To Vivify	To Quicken.

The following table, re-arranged from *Marsh's Manual*, will show that our great authors have always used more Saxon words than any other in their writings:—

English Bible 97 per cent of Anglo-Saxon 3 of other words.

Cowley . .	89	"	"	11	"
Swift . .	89	"	"	11	"
Shakespeare	85	"	"	15	"
Thomson .	85	"	"	15	"
Addison .	83	"	"	17	"
Milton . .	81	"	"	19	"
Spenser . .	81	"	"	19	"
Locke . .	80	"	"	20	"
Young . .	79	"	"	21	"
Pope . .	76	"	"	24	"
Johnson .	75	"	"	25	"
Robertson .	68	"	"	32	"
Hume . .	65	"	"	35	"
Gibbon . .	58	"	"	42	"

Many places point by their names to their origin, thus: *chester*, *caster*, *eter*, *coln*, *street*, show Roman stations; Pontefract tells of *pons* a bridge, as Bridport of *portus* a harbour.

British names of course abound in Wales, where Aber, a river, Llan, a lake or a church or a Saint, and Car or Caer, a fortified height, are met with everywhere. Pen is a head or the top of a hill; Glyn a glen; Lynn a pool, which last appears in Lyn or Lundun, London, the town on the open water or the city of ships.

The Saxon terminations are far too numerous to give in full. The following are specimens: Bury, Burgh, Borough, mean a protected town, or a place for concealment; Combe, a valley; Den or Dean, a vale; Dun or Tun or Ton, a town; Ey or Ea, a watery place, an island; Fleet, a creek from the sea; Ham, a dwelling-place, or a plot near water; Hurst, a wood; Ing, a meadow; Lea or Ley, a pasture; Mere, a lake; Minster, a monastery; Stead, a farm-house; Thorpe, a village; Wick, a small port, a village near a river; Worth, a village; Wyche, a salt

spring. Stone, Stow, Stan, Stain, Stane, all speak for themselves.

The Danes have marked their presence by the terminations *by* and *bee*, and *kirk*, which prevail where they settled, as Kirby, Ormskirk. Derby, which before the Danes came had a Saxon name, was an important Danish town; and Lincolnshire, where they generally landed, and Westmoreland and Cumberland, where they settled in numbers, have the termination *by* in common use, while in some counties of the South it is unknown. The termination *by*, as the Danish word for a town, still survives in the word *bye-laws*, which meant at first the laws of a town as distinct from those of the realm.

Norman names are chiefly found attached to noblemen's seats. The villages had for the most part their Saxon names. Beaulieu, Rievaulx, Beaumont, Belvoir are easily translated.

Such are the original elements of the English language, and such is the history of their combination. In our own day a new element is at work among us; which needs to be carefully watched, if we would keep our Fathers' English as a "well undefiled." We refer to *Americanisms*. Many words now peculiar to the United States are good old English, carried by Pilgrim Fathers to the Western strand from the provincial dialects of the English Counties, but now unknown to the old folks at home. Such may be welcomed as long lost children; but the intrusion of modern American words must be resented. The police of English Grammar must be on the watch for the landing among us of all such Fenian conspirators against the native speech; and when caught they must at once be shut up with *thieves' Latin* in a *Stone Jug*, prepared for their especial reception. If this resolve be adhered to, we shall soon see them *shedaddle*.

The following table of the English Language since the Conquest is taken from Professor Craik on *The English Language*:—

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

<i>Periods.</i>	<i>Reigns.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Position in Relation to the French.</i>	<i>Ages.</i>
1. Semi-Saxon 206 years.	William I., William II., Henry I., Stephen, Hen- ry II., Richard I., John, Henry III.	A.D. 1016-1154. 1154-1272.	Suppressed and superseded. In revolt.	Infancy 86 yrs. Childhood 118 years.
2. Early Eng- lish, 105 yrs.	Edward I., Edward II., Edward III.	1272-1377.	In ascendancy.	Boyhood 105 years.
3. Middle Eng- lish, 181 yrs.	Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Ed- ward VI., Mary.	1377-1558.	In supremacy.	Youth 181 years.
4. Modern Eng- lish.	Elizabeth, &c.	1558-1860.	Sole dominion.	Manhood.

PRINCIPAL SAXON AND ENGLISH
AUTHORS.

“The chief glory of every people arises from its authors.”

Dr. Johnson's preface to his Dictionary.

I. SAXON.

Cædmon, the earliest English poet*	A.D. about 680
King Alfred translated several Latin works	850-900

II. EARLY ENGLISH.

Layamon; a metrical chronicle of Britain called Brut, or Brutus	about 1200
Orm or Ormin; a metrical course of homilies, known as the Ormulum	„ 1215
Robert of Gloucester; a metrical history of Eng- land	„ 1297
Sir John Mandeville; travels in Palestine	1300-1372

III. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

John Wycliffe translates the Bible into English	1324-1384
Geoffrey Chaucer, poet; author of Canterbury Tales	1328-1400
Sir Thomas More; Utopia (in Latin), History of Richard III.	1480-1535
Earl Surrey, poet	1516-1547

IV. MODERN ENGLISH.

William Camden, antiquary; Britannia	1551-1623
Sir Walter Raleigh, historian; The History of the World	1552-1618

* Only eighteen lines of his from a hymn to the Creator remain in one of King Alfred's translations.

MODERN ENGLISH—continued.

	A.D.
Edmund Spenser, poet; Faery Queen	1553-1598
Richard Hooker, divine; Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity	1553-1600
Sir Philip Sidney, poet; Arcadia, a pastoral poem	1554-1586
Lord Bacon, philosopher; Essays, Novum Organon	1561-1626
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE	1564-1616
Robert Burton; Anatomie of Melancholy	1567-1639
Ben Jonson; Plays	1574-1637
Thomas Hobbes, philosopher; Leviathan	1588-1679
George Herbert, divine and poet; The Temple; The Country Parson	1593-1632
Izaak Walton, biographer; Walton's Lives; The Compleat Angler	1593-1683
Thomas Fuller, church historian	1608-1661
John Milton, poet; Paradise Lost	1608-1674
Lord Clarendon; History of the Rebellion	1608-1674
Samuel Butler, poet; Hudibras	1612-1680
Jeremy Taylor, bishop; Life of Christ; Holy Living and Dying, etc.	1613-1667
John Pearson, bishop; Exposition of the Creed	1613-1686
Abraham Cowley, poet	1618-1667
Robert Boyle, philosopher	1626-1691
John Bunyan; Pilgrim's Progress	1628-1683
Isaac Barrow, divine; Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy; Sermons	1630-1677
John Dryden, poet	1631-1700
John Locke, philosopher; On the Human Understanding	1632-1704
Robert South, D.D.; Sermons	1633-1716
Isaac Newton, mathematician and astronomer	1642-1727
Richard Bentley, divine and scholar; on the Epistles of Phalaris	1662-1742

MODERN ENGLISH—*continued.*

A.D.

Daniel De Foe; Robinson Crusoe; Plague of London, etc., etc.	1663-1737
Jonathan Swift, humourist and satirist; Tale of a Tub; Gulliver's Travels	1667-1745
Alexander Pope, poet; Essay on Man; Translation of the Iliad	1668-1744
Sir Richard Steele, humourist and essayist; The Tatler, which is the parent of all periodical literature	1671-1729
Joseph Addison; Spectator; Cato	1672-1719
George Berkeley, bishop and philosopher; the Minute Philosopher, etc.	1684-1753
Joseph Butler, bishop and philosopher; The Analogy of Religion; Sermons	1692-1752
James Thomson, poet; the Seasons; Castle of Indolence	1700-1748
Henry Fielding, humourist; Tom Jones, etc.	1707-1754
James Harris, grammarian; Hermes	1709-1780
Samuel Johnson, philosopher and lexicographer; The Rambler; Rasselas	1709-1784
David Hume, historian and sceptical philosopher*	1711-1775
William Robertson, historian	1721-1793
Oliver Goldsmith, humourist and poet; Vicar of Wakefield; Comedies	1728-1774
Edmund Burke, orator and philosopher	1730-1797
William Cowper, poet	1731-1800
Horne Tooke, philologist; Diversions of Purley	1736-1812
Edward Gibbon, historian; Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	1737-1794

* A sceptic is a free thinker; one who looks for his conclusions and draws them independently of creed, and revelation.

MODERN ENGLISH—continued.

	A.D.
Robert Burns, poet	1759-1796
William Wordsworth, poet	1770-1850
Sir Walter Scott, poet and author of the WA- VERLEY NOVELS	1771-1832
Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and philosopher	1772-1834
Robert Southey, poet and humourist; Thalaba, etc.; the Doctor	1774-1843
Lord Byron, poet	1788-1824
John Keble, poet and divine; the Christian Year	1790-1866
Lord Macaulay, historian and essayist . . .	1800-1859
William Makepeace Thackeray, humourist; Va- nity Fair, etc.	1811-1863

CERTAIN WORDS USED IN GRAMMAR,
AND COMPOSITION.

The *Subject* is the person or thing spoken of in a sentence.

The *Predicate* is the statement made concerning the subject.

A *Proposition* or *Sentence* consists of subject and predicate; this is a simple sentence.

A *Compound Sentence* consists of two or more simple sentences connected by a conjunction.

A *Complex Sentence* consists of a simple sentence, together with one or more sentences dependent upon it or upon one another. The dependent sentences are called *accessory*.

Analysis is the breaking up of a simple sentence into its parts, as subject and predicate, or of a complex sentence into its simple and accessory clauses.

Parsing is the full account of each word in a sentence, and of its relation to other words in the sentence with it.

The Root is a word or part of a word in its simplest form; from which other words spring up as saplings from a root; but by a confusion of ideas we say such words are *derived* from their root, as though rivulets flowed from roots and not from springs. Thus from the root *reg*, from *reg-o* I rule, we have *reg-ent*, *reg-nant*, *reg-al*, *reg-imen*, *reg-iment*, *reg-imental*, *reg-icide*, *reg-ular*, *reg-ulate*, *reg-ulation*.

Affixes are syllables placed before or after the root.

Prefixes are those affixes which are placed before the root.

Suffixes are those affixes which are placed at the end of the root.

Idiom is a form of expression accepted in a language, but not to be explained by its general rules. An idiom cannot be translated into another language; it is *peculiar* to its own.

Simile is an illustration by comparison; "how *angel-like* he sings."

Metaphor is a shortened simile, wherein the comparison is compressed into a word; "grief and patience, *rooted* in him both, mingle their *spurs* together."—*Cymbeline*.

Personification occurs when things without life are spoken of as if living; as, the Moon looks down upon men on earth.

Apostrophe is 1st. an address to things without life, as if living; or to persons absent, as if present. 2ndly. a sign (') to mark the possessive cases of a substantive, in the singular before, in the plural after the final *s*. 3rdly. a sign to mark *Elision*, i.e., the omission of letters, as *'tis*, *I'd*, etc.

Ellipsis is the omission from a sentence of a word or more which the sense easily supplies. Such a sentence is called *elliptical*.

Synonym is a word which has the same meaning as another word in the same language. English being a compound language has many *synonymous* words.

Monosyllable, a word of one syllable.

Dissyllable, Trissyllable, a word of two or three syllables.

Polysyllable, a word of many syllables.

Paragraph is a series of sentences upon one subject, or one view of a subject. When a paragraph is ended, the next begins a new line, the last line of the concluded paragraph not being filled up,

Irony, a dissembling kind of expression, where generally the words are intentionally weaker or more laudatory than the meaning which their tone conveys.

Invective, a long and passionate assault in words of accusation and censure.

Satire, an exposure by ridicule of the follies and vices of mankind.

Lampoon, a coarse exposure of the follies or vices of an individual.

Sarcasm, a wilfully cutting exposure of others' faults with the intention to cause pain, as if *tearing the flesh*.

Aphorism, a brief summary of the result of general observation: as, Art is long, life is short; The breach of custom Is breach of all.

Apophthegm, a wise remark of general application, made in reply on the spur of the moment, as, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," as the slave said to his master, who was showing him a cup of wine from a vineyard, the fruit of which the slave had said his master should never drink; and as he was raising the cup to his lips, news came that a wild boar was in the vineyard, and the master put down the cup and rushed out and was killed in endeavouring to drive out the brute.

Maxim, a moral sentiment, containing good advice, as, Know thyself.

Epithet, an adjective expressing the quality of a substantive.

Proverb, Adage, or Saw, a brief, pointed, pithy and-popular expression of wisdom or experience, generally figurative, always with a vein of humour; as, Forewarned, forearmed; A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; Little strokes fell great oaks.

Allegory, a figurative discourse, where a second meaning is meant to underlie the first plain meaning.

Apologue or Fable, a story contrived to convey a moral lesson.

Dialogue, a conversation between two.

Prologue, an address generally of a grave character, spoken to begot attention and sympathy before a play.

Epilogue, a lively address spoken at the end of a play.

Monologue or Soliloquy, a speech spoken aloud by a person when alone.

Anachronism, the error of introducing into a period of history circumstances belonging to another time, as if you speak of William the Conqueror's gunners, or William III.'s archers.

Archaism, a word not now used, but belonging to a past age; as, *eyne* for *eyes*. Such words are called *archaic*.

Anacoluthon, is a faulty sentence, where the grammatical construction breaks down, but the sense is preserved.

Paraphrase, an interpretation of a passage by expressing it in other words, which retain the sense.

Periphrasis, a roundabout kind of expression, opposite to calling a spade, a spade.

Alliteration, the use of consecutive words beginning with the same letter, giving emphasis; as, Blood-boltered Banquo.

Euphemism, a form of speech common among the Greeks and Romans, and used by ourselves, whereby a disagreeable or painful thing is described by a pleasant or cheerful expression, as, calling death, sleep; the grave, a bed.

Euphuism, an affected style of writing and speech, so called from a book named *Euphues*, i.e., the Wit, by John Lilly, 1581, in which the art of turning simple expressions into extravagant conceits and metaphors was taught. When Queen Elizabeth is called in the preface to the Bible "that bright Occidental Star" we find a Euphuism of the period. Sir Percy Shafto in *The Monastery* is a Euphuist, and the preface to that novel gives a full account of this folly.

CAUTIONS IN SPELLING.

1. Words ending in *ieve* and *eive* have the same sound, like *eve*; but *eive* is only found in words that are formed from the French *cevoir*, as *receive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *conceive*.

2. When a word of one syllable is lengthened by an ending that begins with a vowel, its last consonant is doubled, as *sad*, *sadder*; *quit*, *quitted*. The same thing happens in words of more than one syllable when the accent falls on the last, as *begin*, *beginner*; *recúr*, *recurred*; *prefér*, *preferred*; *refér*, *referred*; but *offer*, *offered*; except *l*, as *cáncel*, *cancelled*; *trável*, *travelled*; *lével*, *levelled*; *quarrel*, *quarrelled*; *benefit* is now-a-days generally written *benefitted*; but this is not according to rule, and many great writers spell it *benefited*.

3. Final *e* is generally cut off before a termination beginning with a vowel: as *desire*, *desirable*; *feeble*, *feebly*; but we write *loveable*, and *loveapple*, lest the word *love* should lose its proper sound.

4. Final *e* is kept before *ment*, except in *judgment*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*. The *e* is kept after *g* and *c* as *change*, *changeable*; *trace*, *traceable*; but is always dropped in the present participle, as *loving*, *changing*, *tracing*. French learners will remember the rules for conjugating verbs in *ger* and *cer*.

5. When two words are compounded into one, it is usual to drop any letters at the end of either of the words, which are not needed for sound; as, *handful, until, almost, always, withal, fulfil*.

6. *Enquire* or *inquire* is equally correct, as the word is regarded as of French or Latin origin; but we always say *inquest, inquisitive*, etc. So *entire* is through the French *entier*; *integral* is direct from Latin *integer*; so *emperor* and *imperial*. In the Bible we have *inclose*, but we write now-a-days, *enclose, enclosure*, giving preference to French over the Latin *inclūs*.

7. Words derived from *cedo, céder*, to go or yield, are very arbitrary in their English spelling: thus, *proceed, succeed, exceed*; but *recede, precede, concede*.

ENGLISH IDIOMS.

1. *How do you do?* This common phrase can only be explained by saying that in it the verb *to do* is used first, as an auxiliary; secondly, in a neuter sense.

2. *Methinks, meseems*, are expressions which are thought to have arisen from some older impersonal form, as, *it thinketh me, or it seemeth me, or to me*.

3. *It is me*, a common expression in familiar talk, is borrowed probably from the French, *c'est moi*. It is unwise to say, this is wrong; *it is I* is correct, but the other need not be wrong. *Me* is not the objective case, but a form for the nominative *I*, when used in the predicate.

4. The *English Possessive Case* has the following peculiarities:—1. When it is followed by an adjective, or a noun in apposition with it, that is, meaning the same person or thing, the sign of the possessive is put after the adjective or the noun

in apposition; as *Henry the Eighth's wives*; *my son Richard's school*. 2. There is in English a double possessive in use, which has its distinct meaning. Thus we say, *a friend of my father's*, or we read "*this carl A very drudge of Nature's*." *Cymbeline* v., 2. This is distinct from the construction in *a child of nature*. The double possessive always implies *possession*; the other implies *quality* or *relation*.

5. *Than* has sometimes the force of a preposition. This is always the case when it precedes a relative pronoun; as *your father, than whom there is not a better man alive, agrees with me*.* According to this analogy it may not be wrong to say, *you are taller than me, or him*; but in writing it is better to say *than I, or than he*, using *than* as a conjunction.

6. The *English Infinitive* has certain peculiarities making it unlike the infinitive of other languages. It has no distinguishing termination, but it is preceded by the preposition "*to*." This is again omitted after certain verbs expressing an act of the senses or feelings; *I heard the birds sing*; *I saw the dove fly away*; *I dare not stay*. The preposition "*to*," as sign of the infinitive, is also omitted after the auxiliary verbs, *may, can, shall, will, might, could, should, would, must*. There is a usage of the infinitive in common conversation which is to be avoided, where the preposition alone is used and the word omitted by ellipsis, as, *Have you seen the Exhibition?* *No, but I mean to next week.* *Have you built your house?* *No, I hope to next year.*

7. *English Prepositions* have a peculiarity of standing alone at the end of a sentence, which gives a forcible simplicity to our expressions much to be prized. As in Donne: "Hath God

* Yet in Professor Conington's translation of the *Æneid*, book i, we find the following:

"Æneas was our king, than who
The breath of being none e'er drew,
More brave, more pious, or more true."

a name to swear by? Hath God a name to curse by? Hath God a name to blaspheme by? and hath God no name to pray by?" Or again in Arnold: "Knowledge must be worked for, studied for, thought for; and, more than all, it must be prayed for."

8. *Absolute Cases*, or cases independent of other words in a sentence, are common in all languages, and in English are in the nominative case; as may be seen from the use of the pronouns; as, *He being pardoned, the rest of the band returned home. My friends went by the evening train, I accompanying them to the toll gate.* By analogy therefore, such sentences, as *God willing, weather permitting, no one opposing*, etc., may be parsed as nominatives.

A caution is necessary in the use of absolute cases to see that the participle has a substantive or pronoun expressed for it to agree with; otherwise an error occurs; as, *considering what we have seen in Austria, the present state of our army needs revision.* What does *considering* belong to? You may very well say, *Considering what we have seen in Austria, I hold that the present state, etc.*

9. *These or Those sort of things* would be better written *Things of this or that sort*; but as a colloquial expression it is allowable, for the sense is clear, though the grammar is confused. So we allow ourselves to say *a six-foot telescope a four-horse coach.* Byron writes of *forty-parson power.* Where the plural is used *indefinitely* it can often retain the singular form, as *many a year*; or thus:

"And rats and mice and such small deer
Have been Tom's food for many a year."

Every language admits of such expressions as common sense can readily apprehend, though grammar may the while look pedantically solemn over them.

LATIN TERMS FAMILIAR IN ENGLISH.

Ab initio, from the beginning.

Ad captandum, to catch the unthinking.

Ad infinitum, (so on) to infinity.

A fortiori, with more reason.

Alias, otherwise, *i.e.*, otherwise called or known.

Alibi, elsewhere.

A.M., ante meridiem, before noon. *P.M.*, post meridiem, after noon.

A.B., Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts.

A.M., Artium Magister, Master of Arts.

Animus, intention.

A posteriori, from the latter, *i.e.*, from effect to cause.

A priori, from the former, *i.e.*, from cause to effect.

Brutum fulmen, a harmless thunderbolt.

Cacoethes scribendi, an evil habit of scribbling,

Casus belli, a ground of war.

Compos mentis, sound in mind.

Concordat, for concordatum, an agreement.

Cui bono, what good is it?

Currente calamo, with a running pen.

Data, things given or granted.

De facto, used of a right that rests on possession.

De jure, used of a right that rests on law.

D.V., Deo volente, with God's help.

Etc., et cætera, and so forth, and the rest.

Ex animo, heartily, without reserve.

Ex cathedrâ, with official authority.

Ex officio, by virtue of his office.

Ex tempore, at the moment.

Fac simile, do the like; said of an exact copy.

Fac totum, do the whole, used of a man who manages everything.

Habeas Corpus, a writ beginning with these words, *you may have the body*, by which a man is delivered from false imprisonment.

Id est, i.e., that is.

Id genus omne, all persons or things of that kind.

Imprimatur, let it be printed, a permission to print.

In promptu, without preparation.

In propriâ persona, in person.

Insignia, badges of office.

Interregnum, the interval between two kings.

Ipee dixit, the man himself has said it, used of persons who would settle a question by their own opinion.

Jure divino, by divine right.

Lapsus linguæ, a slip of the tongue.

Lex talionis, the law of retaliation.

Nemine contradicente, without opposition.

N.B., *Nota bene*, mark well.

Obiter dictum, a passing observation.

Onus probandi, the burthen of proof.

Pari passu, with equal advance.

Particeps criminis, an accomplice.

Passim, everywhere.

Per se, by itself.

Primâ facie, on the first view,

Primum mobile, the first cause.

Pro et contra, for and against.

Pro re nata, for the special occasion.

Pro hac vice, for this one turn.

Pro tempore, temporarily.

Quid pro quo, an equivalent, tit for tat.

Quoad hoc, to this extent.

Q.E.D., *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be proved.

Q.E.F., *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Regalia, badges of royalty.

R.I.P., requiescat in pace, may he rest in peace.

Sc. or scil., scilicet, that is to say.

Seriatim, in order.

Sine quâ non, indispensable.

Sidecure, sine curâ, emolument without work.

S.T.P., Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Doctor of Divinity.

Status in quo, as you were, used of the condition in which
both parties were before a war.

Sub silentio, in silence.

Vade mecum, go with me; used of a pocket companion.

Versus, v., against.

Vice versa, the terms being changed.

Vivâ voce, by word of mouth.

Viz., videlicet, namely.

USE OF FRENCH WORDS IN ENGLISH.

Care should be taken to use French words in English only where our own language has no equivalent expression. The practice of using French terms for plain English words is a sign of vulgarity, that is chiefly found in inferior newspapers. It is an old form of pretence to style. A writer in 1385 speaks of "uplondish men," who "wol liken hem self to gentil men, and fondeth with grete^{re} bisynesse for to speke Frensche, for to be the more y told."

CAUTIONS IN PRONUNCIATION.

1. Reverence the letter *h*. Though our forefathers seem to have been very careless about it, no educated ear can now tolerate the omission of this letter. It is called the aspirate, because you have to fetch up your breath from the chest to make

its sound. It is to be always sounded, even in *humble* and *herb* and *hospital* and *humour*, except in *heir*, *heiress* (but always in *heritage*, *inherit*, etc.), *honour*, *honesty*, and their compounds, and in *hour*.

2. Take care of the letter *r*. It is very vulgar to change it at the end of the words into *ah*, to call your *father* and *mother*, *fathah* and *mothah*. It is equally bad to put it in between two words, when the first ends and the second begins with a vowel sound, as when people say the *Lor of Moses* for the Law of Moses.

3. Avoid turning the letter *a* or *o* into a diphthong, as *coffee* into *cauffee*, *loss* into *lauss*, *soft* into *sauft*, *want* into *waunt*.

4. Always sound *g* at the end of words, as *shilling*, not *shillin*; but be equally careful not to run it into the next word as *smokin gashes* for *smoking ashes*. The strong sound of *g* after *n* at the end of words must be checked; *king* is neither *kin* nor *king-ue*, like tongue or fatigue.

5. Avoid slurring one word into another, when the first ends with a consonant, and the second begins with a vowel. This may be a rule in French, but in English there is only one exception that is tolerable, *at home*.

6. Remember that *oo* before *k* has a shorter sound than *oo* before *l*, almost like *u* in *put*. Thus *book*, *hook*, *look*, are sounded more sharply than *pool*, *stool*, *school*. Many words that have this *oo* before *d* and *t* also have this shorter sound; as *foot*, *stood*, *hood*, as against *root*, *boot*, *rood*.

7. Care is necessary with *u* especially among North country folk. The words are few where it is sounded like *oo* as in *put*, *butcher*, *sugar*, &c., but numerous where it is sounded as in *but*, as *much*, *judge*, *run*, *lump*, etc.

8. In speaking be careful not to talk in your throat, as if you were gargling; and always open your teeth. Take plenty of breath; form your words before you utter them, if you would cure yourself of indistinct speech; and set your lips to guard the words from tripping each other up in a too hasty flight, and to secure their making their exit in full form and sound.

9. Give the consonants a clear ringing utterance; otherwise your conversation at a distance falls into a *bow-wow* style where only vowels are heard, and resembles the talk of a Polynesian savage rather than an articulate speaking Englishman.

10. Every Englishman should take pains to speak plainly and simply, both in sound and in sense, because in a free country, free speech is the bond of freedom, and there is no man who may not be called on in his turn to speak to others for his God, his Queen, or his fellow-citizens.

DEAN ALFORD'S GOOD ADVICE.

“All are not gentlemen by birth; but all may be gentlemen in openness, in modesty of language, in attracting no man's attention by singularities and giving no offence in forwardness; for it is this, in matter of speech and style, which is the sure mark of good taste and good breeding.”

DULCE DOMUM.

Concinamus, O Sodales!

Eja! quid silemus?

Nobile canticum,

Dulce melos, domum!

Dulce domum resonemus.

Come my comrades, sing in concert

Rouse ye, wherefore silent?

Our noble ballad, oh!

That jolly strain of home!

Home sweet home, home sweet

[home upraise.

Domum, domum, dulce domum!

Domum, domum, dulce domum!

Dulce, dulce, dulce domum

Dulce domum resonemus.

Appropinquat ecce! felix

Hora gaudiorum:

Post grave tedium

Advenit omnium

Meta petita laborum.

There approaches lo! the happy

Hour of merry gladness:

After dull weariness

Towards us now comes of all

Trouble the goal we have long

[sought.

Domum, domum, dulce domum.

Musa libros mitte fessa;

Mitte pensa dura;

Mitte negotium;

Jam datur otium,

Me mea mittito cura!

Leave O weary Muse! thy grammar;

Banish impositions;

Banish what hinders ease;

Play time is granted us;

Set me free, *Boredom*, I charge thee.

Domum, domum, dulce domum!

	[meadows;
Ridet annus, prata rident;*	Th'year is laughing, laugh the
Nosque rideamus.	With them also laugh we.
Jam repetit domum	Now to their homes again
Daulinus advena	Daulian swallows fly;
Nosque domum repetamus.	Homeward we fain too would jour-
	[ney.
Domum, domum, dulce domum.	

Heus! Rogere, fer caballos;	Holloa, Roger, bring the horses!
Eja! nunc eamus.	Let us now be starting.
Limen amabile,	T'wards our home dearly lov'd,
Matris et oscula	Mother's fond kisses too
Suaviter et repetamus.	Let us with jollity journey.
Domum, domum, dulce domum.	

Concinamus ad Penates;	Sing in concert to our firesides;
Vox et audiatur!	Loudly heard our song be.
Phosphore! quid jubar,	Dawn! oh! why doth thy ray,
Segnius emicans,	Too slowly beaming forth,
Gaudia nostra moratur?	Our fun and merriment hinder?
Domum, domum, dulce domum.	

* The Winchester Domum is a summer song. To make it applicable to Christmas holidays as well, we offer a winter adaptation of this verse.

	[boughs;
Ridet ilex, visca rident;	Holly laughs, and misletoe-
Nosque rideamus.	With them also laugh we.
Jam repetunt domum	Comes to our home again
Ligna, decor foci;	Yule-log, the hearth's delight;
Nosque domum repetamus.	Homeward we fain too would jour-
	[ney.
Domum, domum, dulce domum.	

APPENDIX.

I.—STRONG VERBS.

A. With three distinct forms Present, Preterite, and Past Participle differing from one another.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
arise	arose	arisen
bear (carry)	bore, bare	borne
bear (bring forth)	bore, bare	{ having borne being born
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld, beholden
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound, bounden
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke, brake	broken
chide	chid, chode	chidden
choose	chose	chosen
cleave (split)	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft
cleave (adhere)	clave, cleaved	cleaved
clothe	clad, clothed	clad, clothed
crow	crew	crowed
dare	durst	dared
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove, drave	driven
eat	ate	eaten

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past,</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
engrave	engraved	engraven, engraved
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot, forgot	forgotten
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got, gat	got, gotten
give	gave	given
grave	graved	graven, graved
grow	grew	grown
hew	hewed	hewn, hewed
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held, holden
know	knew	known
load	loaded	loaded, loaden
lade	laded	laden
lie	lay	lain
mow	mowed	mown
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	riven, rived
saw	sawed	sawn
see	saw	seen
seethed	sod, seethed	sodden, seethed
sew (stitch)	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven
shear	shore, sheared	shorn, sheared
show	showed, shewed	shown, shewn
shrink	shrank	shrunk, ~~shrunken~~
shrive	shrove	shriven
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
slay	slew	slain
slide	slid	slidden, slid

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
slink	slank	slunk
smite	smote	smitten
sow (seeds)	sowed	sown
speak	spake, spoke	spoken
spin	span, spun	spun
spring	sprang	sprung
steal	stole	stolen
stink	stank, stunk	stunk
stride	strode	stridden
strike	struck	struck, stricken
strew	strewed	{ strewn, strown strewed, strowed
swear	swore, sware	sworn
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
thrive	throve	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod	trodden
wax	waxed	waxen, waxed
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
write	wrote, writ	written

B. With two forms, Preterite and Past Participle generally alike, but sometimes Present and Participle alike, sometimes Present and Preterite.

abide	abode	abode
awake	awoke	awoke
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
beseech	besought	besought
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
cling	clung	clung

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
come	came	come
dig	dug, digged	dug, digged
find	found	found
fling	flung	flung
grind	ground	ground
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
make	made	made
run	ran	run
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
shine	shone	shone
set	set, sat	sat
slide	slid	slidden, alid
sling	slung	slung
spit	spat	spit
stand	stood	stood
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
string	strung	strung
swing	swung	swung
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
(wright)	wrought	wrought

II.—WEAK VERBS.

From their Preterite and Past Participle by adding *d* or *ed* to the Present, changing *y* into *i* when a consonant precedes the *y*, and doubling the last consonant if the accent falls on the last syllable, and the consonant is single and not preceded by a vowel; as

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
talk	talked	talked
love	loved	loved
hurry	hurried	hurried
call	called	called
land	landed	landed

III.—CONTRACTED VERBS.

1.—Many Verbs ending in *d* seem to belong to the weak formation, but to have contracted the Past Tense and Participle into *t* or *d*, and sometimes also to have shortened the vowel of the Present, giving an appearance of strong formation.

bend	bent, bended	bent, bended
bleed	bled	bled
breed	bred	bred
build	built, builded	built, builded
feed	fed	fed
gild	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded
gird	girt, girded	girt, girded
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
read	read	read
rend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
send	sent	sent
shed	shed	shed
shred	shred	shred
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread

In like manner we may account for Verbs ending in *t*, where the three forms alike, only shortening a long vowel in the Preterite and Participle.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
burst	burst	burst
cast	cast	cast
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
knit	knit	knit
let	let	let
meet	met	met
put	put	put
set	set	set
shoot	shot	shot
shut	shut	shut
slit	slit	slit
split	split	split
thrust	thrust	thrust

3.—Verbs ending in *p* change *ed* into *t*, as it is impossible to sound *ed* in one syllable after *p*.

creep	crept	crept
crop	cropped, crompt	cropped, crompt
drip	dripped, dript	dripped, dript
drop	dropped, dropt	dropped, dropt
keep	kept	kept
sleep	slept	slept
strip	stripped, stript	stripped, stript
weep	wept	wept
whipped	whipped, whipt	whipped, whipt

4 —Several other Verbs contract *ed* into *t* or *d* in the Preterite and Past Participle.

lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
flee	fled	fled
deal	dealt	dealt
feel	felt	felt

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
spell	spelled, spelt	spelled, spelt
spill	spilled, spilt	spilled, spilt
dream	dreamt	dreamt
burn	burnt	burnt
mean	meant	meant
hear	heard	heard
pass	passed, past	passed, past
dress	dressed, drest	dressed, drest
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest
curse	cursed, curst	cursed, curst
lose	lost	lost
shoe	shod	shod
bereave	bereft	bereft

5. *To be* and *to go* are quite irregular.

I am	I was	been
I go	I went	gone

The commonest Verbs are in most languages the most irregular.

